The Bismarck Tribune.

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BY RAIL TO ETERNITY

The Scene of the Tragedy at Soapstone Cut Visited by a Tribune Reporter.

Removal of Burned and Bleeding Bodies from the Ruins of the Train.

Of the Men Who Were Not Killed Outright Only Two are Seriously Hurt.

The Coroner's Jury Finds that No One is to be Blamed for the Accident.

Complete List of the Killed and Wounded—Travel will not be Delayed.

The Wreck.

MANDAN, March 21.—[Special]—A serious accident occurred at 8 o'clock to-night to Jack Simmons' work train, at the bridge crossing Hart river two miles east of Sweetbriar. The facts are as follows: The snow-plow which was clearing the track was followed by Simmons' train, carrying twentyfive men in three sleeping cars, and immediately behind this came the regular passenger, No. 4. The trains approached the bridge, and the plow had passed safely, as did also the engine of Simmons' train. The sleepers of the train, however, for some reason jumped the track, and immediately four bents of the bridge gave way, the sleepers piling into the river with a terrific crash. As soon as results could be ascertained it was found that nine of the workmen were killed outright, and ten or a dozen injured, some seriously. The cars at once took fire after the fall, and were partially burned, two of the ill-fated workmen being consumed in the flames.

MANDAN, March 22.—[Special.]—Yesterday's disaster at "Soapstone Cut" continues to be the leading topic of talk. Your reporter accompanied Division Superintendent Taylor to the scene of the wreck this morning, the coroner from Mandan also being on board. The unlucky spot is about nineteen miles west of Bismarck, at what is known as "Soapstone Cut," Sweet Briar creek, and two miles east of Sweet Briar station. About 7:30 last evening the snow-plow, work or boarding train, and passenger left Sweet Briar in the order named. The snow-plow passed safely over the ten-bent bridge which spans Sweet Briar creek, but the work train, which was composed of flat cars next to the engine, followed by two sleeping cars for thirty men each, a dining car, kitchen car and store car, jumped the track and went into the creek below. The first indication of something wrong was a sound like a broken wheel. The train was going at about ten to fifteen miles an hour and the engineer hearing the jar immediately reversed steam, but before he had time to think the terrible crash came, and eight human souls were

LANDED IN ETERNITY.

It seems that a wheel on the hind truck of the flat car had broken, and the whole truck had jumped the track. Evidence of its course upon the ties extends back nearly a mile from the wreck. As the short curve leading to the bridge was reached, the strain upon the car was so great that the truck must have been broken in numerous pieces, some of the more tenacious striking the ties on the bridge, and shoving them before it. The iron being left without support, the sleeping car was immediately precipitated into the river thirty feet below, striking on its side. This was followed by sleeper No. 2, which careened over and finally assumed a similar position as No. 1. The dining car followed, crashing into both the others. After this was the kitchen car, which remained upright against the dining car. The office and store car was but partially off the track. Four bents in the bridge were broken into splinters and the two sleepers were also completely demolished. There were about fifty men on the train at the time of the accident, and the escape of even one seems miraculous after viewing the wreck. In sleeper No. 1 were about twenty-four men. Some were lying in their bunks asleep, others smoking and reading, and some playing cards. As soon as the car overturned, the

BEDDING CAUGHT FIRE

and the mangled and dying were roasted almost past recognition. The only deaths were among those in this car. Those who escaped, immediately grappled such buckets as they could and worked like heroes to extinguish the flames, but the straw bedding, blankets and other combustible material made it an impossibility. It is supposed that seven of the eight men killed were killed instantly before being burned, as the voice of but one man, crying for help, was heard. He was lying with his feet to the flames and held in the angry coils of broken pieces of timber. His comrades could do nothing, and were obliged to see him gradually roast to death. The scene beggars description. Scattered here and there promiscuously among half burned blankets, valises, clothing, broken car wheels and iron rods, were the charred remains of the unfortunate victims. One peculiar feature of the accident was the fact that but two out of the twenty-three injured and not killed, were seriously hurt. They had their shoulders dislocated, and one of them had a broken arm.

THE NAMES OF THE KILLED,

as recognized by their friends, were as follows:

Ole Johnson, found with one leg partially burned to ashes, head smashed and arms over his head as if suffering intense agony. He had just sent for his family in Norway to join him at Bismarck.

Thos. Wilson was found about ten feet from Johnson, a charred mass.

Wm. Watson was lying with one arm over his head and the other with hand burned off completely.

J. McCormick was found in a roll of blankets. He was probably first smothered and then burned.

Thos. Grady was found with head burned nearly off. A charred pocketbook was found beside him, containing some time checks and a considerable sum of money.

Geo. Moser, James O'Brien and Wm. McAndrews were found in similar positions.

THE INJURED.

George Miller, American, without relatives or friends, arm broken and cut badly about the head.

T. O. Berry, shoulder dislocated and cuts about the face.

The following received but slight injuries and are now being taken care of by the North Pacific officials here.

M. Hanson, Peter Lombard, A. Sunstrom, Jas. Kennedy, Pete Mann, John Percelles, Thomas Connors, Nels Quanstrom, Fred Mosner, Fred Harris, Chas. Corwin, Chas. Lanagan, Wm. Brennan, Chas. Sage, John Naery, Joe Smith, Jas. Donegan, F. O. Berry, Henry Mann, W. J. Babcock, Thos. McQueen.

Messrs. Simons and Duncan who run the boarding train for the North Pacific, had over $700 in the rear car which was saved.

Thos. O'Connor, engineer of the fated train says the wreck caught fire almost instantly.

THE CORONER'S JURY

found the wreck to have been accidental and both train men and North Pacific officials are held guiltless.

A partially burned book with the following rather suggestive title was found in the ruins, "Knowledge is Safety."

The wreck is being rapidly cleared away and Superintendent Taylor says trains will be running on time again to-day.

The ladies of Mandan are taking an active part in attending the wants of the injured, who are mostly foreigners, having no friends in this country.

A Sleek Swindler.

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—A plausible swindler has been arrested here who is likely to prove to be a man of quite an extensive acquaintance. Calling upon a young lawyer he gave the name of N. C. Hall, and stated that he was traveling agent for Eappson, McKillop & Co., New York, and was appointing local agents. Finding the lawyer disposed to accept his proposition to become local agent, he stated that he should require him to give $5,000 bonds for his appointment, half to be paid at once, and the remainder to be charged to him on the books of the firm. This roused the lawyer's suspicions and he caused Hall's arrest, who then declared that his name was F. H. Sedgewick, and that he worked for McKillop, Walker & Co., the New York commercial agency, and that he had assumed the name of Hall to help out a friend of that name who was an agent of McKillop & Co. This was a trifle thin and the man was locked up. To-day the chief of police received a telegram from McKillop & Co., saying that they have been in receipt of letters from attorneys in all parts of the United States stating that they had been appointed agents by one, N. C. Hall, and that he had collected from them sums ranging from $5 to $50. McKillop, Walker & Co. telegraph that some eight months ago they had a man in their employ in Ohio and Indiana named Sedgewick, but that he had been discharged after a short career.

Snow Avalanches.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—A Bodie dispatch says: Wednesday night a snow slide in Lake Canon swept away several men, three of whom, Robt. Trumbull, Alex. McKeen and B. G. Dantee, were miners, and Henry Schumacher, engineer. Two of the bodies were recovered, but the second slide buried the other under an enormous mass of snow. Over forty slides occurred in Lake and Creek canons between Wednesday and Saturday, burying in all thirty-eight persons. With the exception of the above-named the only person seriously injured so far as known is Chris Hobleisel, who was buried for nineteen hours, and will probably die from his injuries.

The Contracts.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—[Special.]—The chief quartermaster recommends that the government contract on the Missouri river from Yankton to Bismarck be given to John H. Charles, of Sioux City. From Bismarck to Fort Benton, to T. C. Power, and that no contract be made for combined service on Yellowstone and Missouri rivers from Glendive to Benton. He deems it expensive, impracticable and uncertain.

A LARGE FIELD.

Engineer Melville Details a Plan for the Discovery of the Jeannette Party.

The Mysterious Crook Recently Arrested at Minneapolis Identified as "Billy the Kid."

Another Cargo of Government "Grub" Sent to the Famishing Flood Sufferers.

The Condition of Things in the Mississippi Valley Continues Desperate--Minor Matters.

Parliament Votes Additional Spending Money for Prince Leopold —Washington News.

The Jeannette Party.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The following copy of a note received by Hoffman, charge d'affaires, has arrived at the navy department:

Saturday, Oct. 1, 1881.—Fourteen of the officers and men of the United States Arctic steamer, Jeannette reached this hut Wednesday, September 28, and having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over are proceeding to try to cross to the west side when they hope to reach some settlement on the Lena river. We have two days' provisions, but have been fortunate enough thus far to get food in our pressing needs. We have no fear for the future. Our party are all well excepting one man, Erickson, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frost bite. Other records will be found in several huts on the west side of this river, along which we have come from the northwest. [Signed.] GEO. W. DELONG.
U. S. N. Lieutenant Commanding.

The following bearing no date is also received:

We shall leave this island to-morrow, shaping our course over the ice or through the water, as the case may be, south. In the event of our embarking in two boats at any time after the start you are hereby ordered to take command of the whole boat until such time as I relieve you from that duty, or assign you to some other. Every person under my command who may be embarked in that boat at any time is under your charge and subject to your orders. Exercise all care and diligence for the preservation and safety of the boat. You will under all circumstances keep close to the boat in which I shall embark, but if unfortunately we are separated, make your way south until you reach the coast of Siberia. Follow it along to the westward as far as the Lena river. The river is the destination of our party, and without delay you will, in case of separation, ascend the Lena to a Russian settlement, from which you can communicate with your party, and proceed to some place of security, and easy of access. If the boat on which I am embarked is separated from the other boats, the men will place themselves under the orders of Lieut. C. W. Chipp, and so long as they may remain in his company, obey such orders as he may give. Very respectfully,
[Signed.] GEO. W. DELONG,
U. S. N. Lieut. Commanding.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Hunt this afternoon received the following: "Yakutsk, January 10th, 1882.—To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., SIR: I have the honor to submit the following plan for the search of the missing people of both boats; also a schedule of provisions and list of outfits and other articles necessary for six months, and if compelled to remain at Lena Delt for the river to freeze over before being able to return to Yakutsk, the supplies to be duplicated by the Russian authorities at Yakutsk. It may be well to state at this time that all supplies used at Belun or Lena Delta are carried on pack horses or deer sleds for a distance of two thousand versts, and travel from Belun to Yakutsk is only practicable in the winter time. Therefore it may be possible that we will be obliged to remain at or near Belun until November, 1882. The search can be carried out by the parties as follows: I propose to establish a depot at Belun for all supplies; the centre of operations to be at Two Crosses, near Metjan; one party to go as far north as Sisteranek and work back to the two crosses, one party to work south half way to Bulcour; one party to work from Bulcour north to the two crosses. The parties should be able to search the whole of the country between Sisteranek and Bulcour in twenty days after leaving. These expeditions being completed the depot will be moved to Cathconteeic, between Sisteranek and Quinia; one party to follow the southern and western branches of the River Lena as far as the river Alanek; the second party to follow the northwestern branch of the Lena and work towards upper Belun; the third party to work from upper Belun on the northwest to the southwest to meet the second party. This will complete the search for Lieut. Delong as far west as Inneraltak. This being completed to establish a depot at Provarnia; one party to start from Provarnia, and one party to follow the north branch of the Lena; the other to follow the coast line east and west until they meet, both returning across the country to Provarnia. Move the depot from Provarnia to No. 18. One party to entirely circumscribe the southern portion of the country from No. 18, first southeast, then north, turning east back to Provarnia; the two other parties to search the coast. Move the depot to Bucoff and search all the coast line from Bucoff southeast. Two parties to go east from Bucoff to the coast line, and the other party to work north and east to the north cape and back to Bucoff; the other parties to go south and meet the first party, both returning to Bucoff. This can be accomplished before the snow floods set in. It will be necessary to wait for the melting of the ice in the river before attempting to work along the coast in the boat toward the Jana river. From the position of the three boats before separation, only fifty miles northwest of Barker, and the gale coming from the northeast, it seems impossible for the second cutter to be driven to the eastward of the Jana.
[Signed.] GEO. W. MELVILLE,
P. A. Engineer U. S. N.

Feeding the Hungry.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—By order of the secretary of war, 300,000 rations for the overflowed sufferers are being delivered to the Louisiana commissioners. One hundred thousand rations have been sent to Atchafalaya. The rations issued for 22,000 people for fifteen days will soon be exhausted. Forty thousand people are now applying for rations. They cannot be supplied unless additional rations are received. Provisions will be shipped daily until all are supplied or the stock is exhausted. There being no fund at the disposal of the government, the Times-Democrat furnished the state commissioners with a barge for the distribution. East of the Onachie river stock is reported dying by hundreds. Apprehensions are felt that the people will not be able to plant a crop, even if the water recedes in time, on account of the loss of stock.

VICKSBURG, March 22.—A large amount of stock is arriving here, and the number of refugees is very large. A thorough examination of all the levees will be made. The national cotton planters' association have shipped a bale of cotton to be presented for the benefit of the overflow sufferers to St. Louis, to be sold or raffled.

"Billy the Kid."

MINNEAPOLIS, March 21.—[Special.]—The man arrested here on suspicion of being William Burke, alias "Billy the Kid," proves to be that famous crook. Sheriff Houck and Detective Hall, of Albany, N. Y., arrived to-day. Both knew Burke well, and the first glance at the prisoner settled the question of his identity. Sheriff Houck states that besides being wanted for the Manhattan bank robbery Burke is wanted at Lockport, N. Y., where his mother resides, for murdering an officer. Besides that he is in requisition at Fargo, Dakota, for sneaking a bank out of $700 a few weeks ago. Some of the Kid's friends, including a brother who keeps a saloon in Chicago, are here keeping in the background, but have employed three of the ablest lawyers in the city, and are making the biggest kind of an effort to get him clear. Houck has a requisition from Gov. Cornell, and appeared before Gov. Hubbard at St. Paul this afternoon, but owing to the absence of the attorney general action on the case was postponed.

A Pretty Enterprise Postponed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 21.—Several days ago the police began shadowing three men whose actions excited their suspicions. An officer was instructed to follow them. He crossed the river at Argent and on investigation found his men were desperadoes known all over the country as "Yaller" Hornet, Bill Meyers and Red Magunnis. It was further discovered that they had come from different parts of the country, and met by appointment, to decide upon a desperate measure. Upon holding a consultation it was decided to cross the river to Argent, and remain there until Sunday night, and then go a short distance up the Iron Mountain road, tear up the track, wreck the northern bound express train and rob the passengers. "Yaller" Hornet, the chief, had mapped out a course which each man was compelled to follow. These facts being discovered, they were promptly reported to the chief of police, and all parties were arrested.

They Want to be Evangelized.

LONDON, March 23.—A paper signed by 300 persons, including Earl Shaftsbury, Earl Carnes, Earl Aberdeen, Samuel Morley, Canons Farrar and Fleming, the Rev. Chas. Spurgeon, and 275 clergymen, has been forwarded to Moody and Sankey at Glasgow, asking them to spend a year in London in evangelical work.

En Route to Bismarck.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—[Special.]—The government steamer General Sherman left for Bismarck yesterday morning. She has had about $10,000 worth of repairs, and is as good now as a new boat. She will probably stop at Sioux City until the ice goes out of the upper river.

A Whack at Whittaker.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The cabinet considered Cadet Whittaker's sentence to-day and while they disapprove the sentence of the court-martial dismissing him from the service, they approve his dismissal from the academy for being deficient in his studies.

Accident on the C., M. & O.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—A broken rail on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Omaha road, three miles west of Humbird, Wis., threw five cars from the track, smashing two freight cars into fragments. M. Lombard, a passenger, was seriously injured.

BY WIRE.

News From Far-Distant and Widely Separated Regions Brought to the Metropolis.

The Senate Chinese Immigration Bill Passed in the House Without Amendment.

Fire in the Town of Ripon, Wis., Destroys Property Valued at $150,000.

An Interesting Revelation in Regard to Boiler Explosions—Other Matters.

Indians in the Vicinity of Cheyenne Agency Reported to be Desperately Hungry.

A Struggle in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The nomination of Thos. N. Cooper, to be internal revenue collector of the sixth district of North Carolina, came up in the senate to day for action. This confirmation was earnestly opposed by the two North Carolina senators, on the ground that the appointment is obnoxious to them and to the majority of the people of the state. The vote resulted yeas 22, nays 24, but a motion to reconsider the rejection was immediately entered, and all efforts to lay this motion on the table were successfully resisted by resort to filibustering tactics, and no final action was taken. The vote was strictly a party one, except that Senator Davis of Illinois united with the democrats in voting against Cooper's confirmation, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Logan did not vote with the republicans, but were understood to be paired with each other, although in what manner it is not stated.

Discovery in Boiler Explosions.

PITTSBURG, March 22.—D. T. Lamson successfully demonstrated his theory of boiler explosions at Manhall farm, near this city, to-day. The test was made under the supervision of General Supervising Inspector Fahrenbach, and the boiler was exploded at a steam pressure of 235 pounds. The boiler used for the explosion was six feet long and thirty inches in diameter, and had twenty-three inches of water. The valve was pulled at every twenty-five pounds, and when 225 pounds pressure was reached, the boiler burst with a loud report, and fragments were scattered in every direction. Upon examination, it was found to have been completely demolished, the largest piece being 2½ feet long. Capt. Fahrenbach expressed his entire satisfaction with the experiment, which was a complete demonstration that explosions do not occur from low water, but are caused by a sudden burst of water into steam when a vaccuum is caused in the steam department by the opening of the valve.

Great Blaze at Ripon.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Last evening Ripon, Wis., was visited by the largest conflagration it ever had. At midnight fire broke out in Ghibes' furniture store and spread so rapidly that the fire company could not do anything with it. All the west side of the square is a mass of ruins. Loss about $150,000. The following are the principal losers: Wm. Spurr $2,500, insurance $1,500; J. Kauffankam $500, no insurance; Bertha Zinth $500, no insurance; Clough & Wellcome $2,500; insurance $1,000; Dr. Rogers $8,000, insurance $4,500; First National bank $3,000, insurance $2,000; T. D. Stone $6,000, insurance $4,500; Emerald Wellan $25,000, insurance $15,000; Nohl Bros. $13,500, insurance $10,000; J. J. Foot $10,000, insurance $6,000; J. G. Beep $6,000, insurance $4,500; J. Appler, $9,000, insurance $6,000; H. Danbet $11,000, insurance $4,700.

William's Birthday.

BERLIN, March 22.—The city is gaily decorated to day, it being the anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. Thanksgiving services in the churches were numerously attended. The emperor commenced receiving congratulations at 10 o'clock this morning, and stood throughout the reception without manifesting any sign of fatigue. Great crowds of people assembled in the Unter den Linden, who cheered his majesty on his appearance upon the balcony.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The Golos says: We join in the prayer of millions of people in wishing the emperor of Germany a long and peaceful reign.

Beef or Blood.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Capt. Randall, in command of troops at the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agencies, telegraphs the commissioner on Indian affairs, urgently recommending, in order to prevent serious trouble and a probable outbreak, that a full issue of beef be made as heretofore. The commissioner says the appropriation available for the purchase of beef rations will not allow a greater supply than has been ordered.

Passage of the Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The house has passed the Chinese bill in the exact shape in which it came from the senate. Yeas, 179; nays, 65.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

THE WASHBURN BILL AGAIN.

The TRIBUNE referred to the Washburn bill yesterday morning, and to-day it gives the Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce construction of the measure. According to this authority, the bill contemplates lifting the Indian title from the following counties in North Dakota, namely: Wallette, Montraille, Renville, Bottineau, Rolette, Cavileau, Stevens, McHenry, DeSmet, Ramsey, and parts of Pembina, Walsh and Grand Forks—embracing almost one-half of North Dakota. These lands are accounted the most valuable in the territory, and include an area of over 12,000 square miles. The Indian title of occupation is confessedly of the most flimsy character, but is made a cover for throwing the whole vast region open to speculative purchase instead of actual settlement. The Indian occupants number about 250, all told, including their white and half-breed associates. Since the removal of the Sioux nation from this region, this vagrant band of Chippewas have attempted to squat upon some 12,000 square miles of territory and have received a quasi recognition from the general government as to their tribal rights in the land. In the opinion of this Chamber, the bill should be so amended as to make all agricultural lands—except as reserved for Indian homesteads—open to settlement under the homestead, pre-emption and tree culture acts of congress, the government to extinguish the Indian title and pay for the land as in former cases.

These lands, open to settlement under the homestead, pre-emption and tree culture acts, are easily capable of sustaining a population of 200,000 inhabitants. Certainly there exists no good reason why these lands should not be open to actual settlement by the hardy pioneers and industrious workingmen of the country. But, under the provisions of the Washburn bill, this splendid agricultural region is virtually placed beyond their reach. It is open only to purchasers, and will be at once absorbed by capitalists working through second parties—it being an easy matter for speculators or bonanza farmers to hire men to purchase on their account.

To the settlers of the Red River Valley this clause of the bill—which practically revokes the homestead, pre-emption and tree culture acts—is a veritable Trojan Horse with its belly full of nameless evils. When, during the dark days of '62, congress found time amid the shock and turmoil of civil war to pass the homestead act, the dearest boon ever conferred upon American freemen, little was it thought at that time that the rights then conferred would, during a season of peace and unexampled prosperity be wrested from the hand of honest toil. Under the semblance of philanthropy to a band of ten score vagabond Indians, the rights of 80,000 pioneers are ignored in the interest of financial speculators and greedy capitalists. The actual settler without ready means to buy land is debarred, the speculator is admitted.

WATER WORKS.

The most important move ever made by a common council of the city of Bismarck, and one that will tend to increase the faith of the capitalist in the future of this city, was made last evening when an ordinance was passed giving a franchise to the Bismarck Artesian Well and Water Works company to lay mains and construct and operate a thorough system of water works. The company was organized sufficiently some two weeks ago to obtain a charter, and everything is now in readiness to begin work. The board of directors are as follows: E. H. Bly, Alex. McKenzie, Geo. P Flannery, J. W. Raymond, C. S. Weaver, John A. McLean, C. R. Williams, J. K. Wetherby, M. H. Jewell, W. B. Watson, W. B. Bell, F. J. Call and J L. Veeder. The officers are E. H. Bly, president, Alex. McKenzie, vice president, J. W. Raymond, treasurer, M. H. Jewell, secretary. Books for stock will be opened in a few days, and all those who wish can have a chance to show their faith in Bismarck by investing in the enterprise. An artesian well has been decided upon and work will begin in about two weeks, the contract having been awarded to Mr. Swan, the gentleman who is now putting the finishing touches on the artesian well at Aberdeen. He has looked the ground over carefully here and believes a good flow of water can be obtained in less than 1,000 feet.

The company will endeavor to get the works so nearly completed this year that at least main street will have some protection from fire. A large reservoir will be built on the hill over-looking the town, from which the water will be conveyed to the different parts of the city, with sufficient force, if confined, to an ordinary nozzle, to throw a good stream over the highest building in the city. Everybody can soon have water whenever they want it and as much as they want by simply turning a faucet. Insurance will be lighter, investments safer and the general health and beauty of the city improved by the setting out of shade trees and the cultivation of grass plats, sprinkling of streets, etc. The enterprise will be worth millions to Bismarck where it only costs thousands.

A COMPANY of Bismarck capitalists are now negotiating for the purchase of one or two steamboats to run during the season of navigation between Bismarck and Pierre, connecting there with the Chicago and Northwestern road. This will give to Bismarck Merchants still further reduced freight rates and enable them to complete still more successfully with St. Paul and Minneapolis houses. The rate from Chicago to Bismarck via this route will be from fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred. Bismarck will soon become the greatest wholesale point in the northwest. Two railroads have already signified their intention to tap the Missouri river at this point and have written letters to some of the business men here to see what they would do in the way of encouragement. It is likely that at least one boat will be put on the river between Bismarck and Pierre early this spring. Chicago wholesalers are already awake to their interests and will, with the assistance of the Northwestern road and the Misouri river make a desperate effort for the trade of Bismarck and the northwest.

THE sentence of Sergeant Mason is just now occupying the attention of the major portion of the American people. It is thought by some that the sentence is unjust and pardon is demanded. There are others who believe that the sentence was given simply to quiet those cranks who silently believe that Guiteau was crazy and should not be hung. There is no doubt but that Mason will be pardoned as soon as Guiteau swings. Bigelow, counsel for Sergeant Mason, says he is determined to investigate the subject of Mason's precipitate transportation to the Albany penitentiary with a view of ascertaining by what authority he was so hurriedly sent off while a motion for an issuance of a writ of habeas corpus was pending. He will also endeavor to discover whether there is an intention on the part of any authority existing to deprive his client of the benefit of such a writ. Bigelow intends to call the attention of the adjutant general of the army to the matter.

A MONTH ago many farmers in this vicinity, while admitting that the winter had been open, lovely and all that, still, with a wise shake of their heads demonstrated that they would be more pleased if a little snow would fall. The snows of this country contain a greater percentage of ammonia than in almost any other section of the United States, and as ammonia is a wonderful fertilizer, the value of a good snow-fall can readily be comprehended. At this particular time many New England farmers claim that three inches of snow is equivalent to one inch of manure. Probably this originated the saying that "a March snow is the poor man's manure."

ACCORDING to the Minneapolis papers one would imagine that Oscar Wilde was not received with very great enthusiasm. Oscar cares not particularly how he is received, so long as he receives the half-dollars from the many cranks sure to go and see him where he is. Speaking of Wilde men, Sitting Bull wears as fine leggins as Oscar and would probably draw as big houses, if the government would only accept the proposition made by a Bismarck man some time ago, viz: if allowed to tote the old man around the world to pay the national debt.

NEW ENGLAND people are scarcely competent to judge of the injury of extensive Chinese immigration, they having seen only the better element. The government of the United States covers a vast territory and the legislation should be equally just to all sections. Probably a trip to California or Oregon would convince any Massachusetts man of the propriety of restricting the immigration of those almond-eyed heathen.

THE Pioneer Press says: "The Albert Lea route from Chicago to the northwest promises to become a formidable rival to the Northwestern and Milwaukee roads, and the latter are greatly distressed about it. The Albert Lea route includes the Rock Island, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis. It was organized a year or so ago in retaliation for the invasion of Iowa territory by the Milwaukee and Northwestern. The invasion broke up the Iowa pool. This retaliation threatens to break up the northwestern pool.

BLACK HILLS stock growers want the Sioux reservation for grazing purposes, and have set on foot a scheme to pay the Indians ten cents a head per annum for all stock allowed to graze upon it. It the reservation can be used for this purpose, they estimate that 300,000 head of cattle will be driven to Dakota this year from localities further south.

THE Jamestown Alert says: "Postmasters have been appointed at Steele and Dawson stations. Mail for these points have heretofore been forwarded from this place by train baggagemen." Not quite right. A postoffice has been established at Steele (the county seat of Kidder county) since last fall. W. F. Steele is postmaster.

THERE are those who believe that it is not necessary to register for the coming election, because of a provisionary clause in the bill which may be taken with two meanings. It is better, however, to give the registry law the benefit of the doubt.

ARCTENDER, one of the counsel for the defense in the Judge Cox impeachment case, spoke five days and then omitted a number of points for want of time. To be talked to death is horrible, the Minnesota senate thinks.

THE Benton River-Press says the grandest trans-continental line of them all will be built some of these days up the Missouri and Milk rivers to Benton and then on directly west to the Pacific. It is bound to come.

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES and Commissary McFarly are the officers whose tables have been supplied with choice butter and other delicacies from the Soldiers' Home, Washington, as charged by Gen. Sturgis.

THE bill establishing three new land districts in Dakota passed the house by unanimous consent, and will pass the senate Jamestown will rejoice.

THE Minneapolis Journal says that Oscar Wilde's leg show is hardly a success. Great length and very little width is the cause of censure.

GEN. STURGIS has asked for a court of inquiry in relation to his conduct at Guntown.

SERGT. MASON is now in the Albany penitentiary. He ought to be pardoned.

At Rest.

Died, last Saturday at the residence of Arthur Linn, Capt. A. Stewart Wright, after a lingering, painful illness which lasted over four months. He was unconscious some days before death, not even recognizing his attendants or friends. His final release from all that is earthly to enter the great unknown—the unsolved, mysterious hereafter, was as if entering peaceful slumber. Kind and sympathizing friends watched over him during his long, dreary sickness, ministering to his every want, but to no avail. Capt. Wright was born in New York, and was about fifty-five years old. He had an honorable war record, and served as captain in the Third Pennsylvania cavalry. After the war he was appointed to an important position in the United States treasury at Washington. He came west under some government appointment which he finally declined. He filled the office of cashier of the Northern Pacific railroad office in this city for some time, which he resigned to accept the position of bookkeeper for W. H. Thurston & Co., where he was when taken sick. His mother, 89 years old, and a married sister reside in New York city. The funeral will take place from the Methodist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A Pretty Big Difference.

The historian of this item knows nothing about the practical science of "whacking bulls," still he has a notion of the business. It is not a good plan to get in front of an ox with a long whip if you want him to pull. Everybody don't comprehend this. There wasn't a man engaged in the removal of the Donnelly building yesterday who understood this fact. A lady innocently made this discovery. She said that everything moved excepting the cattle. A scientific persuader of the sad-eyed bovine can start a dozen bulls at once, but a man who knows more than the bulls can't start half that number.

Aberdeen's Well.

A special telegram from Aberdeen to the Pioneer Press says: "The railroad artesian well here struck a flow of forty gallons of water a minute, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and is steadily increasing. The well is not down 900 feet. The success of the well is assured beyond a doubt. The water is clear, very palatable and abundant." The gentleman who sunk this well was at Bismarck Thursday and will soon enter into a contract to sink a well in this city.

CURRENT COMMENT.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG, Brigham's nineteenth wife, gave the people of Yankton a lecture racket on the 12th inst.

HORSE stealing is said to be prevalent about Coulson. Sixteen were recently stolen from a herd belonging to a stage company. Men are out looking for the thieves.

THE Minnesota Editorial association will hold its meeting in June, when an excursion to the Yellowstone country or to British America will be undertaken. It is hoped that the Northern Dakota association will join.

FRANK MOULTON, ex-sheriff of Pennington, D. T., while at Kansas City recently was mismistaken for the "Mutual Friend," the Brooklyn Frank Moulton. The newspaper reporter who called upon him left a flea in his ear—but Moulton bit the reporter.

THE soldier named Lock, who murdered Lieut. Cherry, is being tried at Deadwood. He has admitted the killing but gave no cause, and his trial, it is inferred, is to find out the cause. The murder seems to be of no particular interest, it's the reason for it that must be learned.

GEN. MEIGS was the great spender of the public money. During the war he directed the expenditure of as much as $1,956,000,000 a sum by the side of which Vanderbilt seems like a pauper. He also audited a mass of war claims, allowing 33,000, that amounted to $10,000,000. But not a dollar stuck to the honest officer's hands.

THE variety theatre at Deadwood is having trouble in securing a company of artists. The Pioneer of the 9th in referring to the matter says: "Kaye who went after a troupe for the Gem is in Denver. Kinagy who also went after a troupe, would bring the finest combination of talent ever brought to the Hills if he could only raise a little more money."

THE central portion of Dakota is enjoying a boom as well as the north half. The Yankton Press (13th) says that Secretary Hand says that large train loads of people are being transported to points along the Dakota division of the Northwestern every day, and that the supply is increasing as spring approaches. Settlers are going upon the unsurveyed lands by the hundreds.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT has been made during the past twenty years that has touched the civilized world with so much genuine regret as that just made by Lieut. Metrill, of the death of Lieut. De Long and party. Every man of a cultivated sensibility admires whatever is heroic, in even the least of God's creatures, and there is nothing grander in human history than De Long's struggle.

E. R. KIRK has been renominated to the postoffice at Sioux City. President Arthur, judging by the frequent renominations he is making to this branch of the public service, intends to have competent help in this department of the government. "Old Kirk," as he is familiarly known in that country, is a man of good standing, of unusual force of character and a "boomer." No better re-election for the office could have been made.

ONE of the victims of the star route agitation is Sol Star, of the firm of Star & Bullock, Deadwood, and formerly postmaster at that place. He was removed from his office for alleged and suppressed complicity in the star route frauds on the government. He simply followed a precedent of his office in regulating the arrival of mails. The precedent was wrong and he suffered, but the writer is pleased to learn that no indictment has been found against him. He is one of the best and purest men in Dakota territory.

AN exchange makes this suggestion for business men: "In all towns where a newspaper is published, every business man ought to advertise, even if it is nothing more than a card stating his name and the kind of business he is engaged in. It helps to sustain a paper, and lets the people out at a distance know that the town is full of business men. The paper finds its way into thousands of places where hand bills cannot reach. A card in a paper is a traveling sign board, and can be seen by every reader. Think of these things and let your light shine."

HANK ATCHINSON, a gambler well known in Benton, and brother of Joe Atchinson, the freighter, is said to have been frozen to death recently between Coulson and Fort McKinney. A body was found on the road between those points and the description of it given to certain friends of Atchinson's, convinces them that it was the body of Atchinson, who was in that country about that time and has not since been heard from. Certain gamblers' tools were also found, which confirms the belief.—Benton Record. The clerk of the weather "wrung a cold deck" in on the poor fellow.

AN exchange truthfully remarks that a matter of unusual interest to the settlers in the great Northwest is the matter of the fuel supply on the immense prairies where wood is almost unknown. Recent investigations show that the coal fields of Dakota are of immense extent, extending from the Missouri river on the east to its western boundry, and from the Black Hills on the south to the British Possessions on the north, making an area of 100,000 square miles of coal-bearing territory, besides a new district lately discovered in the Mouse river country, which promises a rich development.

AN enormous meteoric stone fell in the vicinity of Fort Assinnaboine, M. T., on the night of the 9th inst., at ten o'clock, lighting up the surrounding country with the glare. The time which elapsed between its striking the earth and the report reaching the fort was nearly five minutes. The shock was like the report of a cannon, and the earth was shaken. The shock was heard at Fort Benton, and a telegram under date of the 5th from the Coal Banks says: "A bright glare, followed in a few minutes by a loud report, was observable in the north last night. A trembling of the earth was distinctly felt here."

A MEETING was held in Deadwood last week at which Judge Moody stated that at the request if many cattle men, he, while in Washington, called upon Commissioner of Indian Affairs Price, relative to the Sioux reservation, which as it is now held is a great stumbling block to the Black Hills, and a preventative of the construction of railroads to the Hills. The speaker had been assured by cattle men that the reservation will accommodate one million head of cattle, and that that number will shortly be ranging thereon, provided an arrangement can be affected with the Indians. Mr. Price stated congressional act was not necessary, and that he would do all he could to assist in the opening up of this vast and at present valueless tract.

THE Pembina Pioneer, recognizing the importance of the Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain & Manitoba railroad scheme, and the advantage of the road to the Pembina country, takes occasion to say to the Jamestown Alert: "The Bismarck TRIBUNE is devoting considerable space and energy to working up the Bismarck, Mouse River & Manitoba railway project, while the Jamestown Alert is as busily and vehemently writing it down, calling it the 'Bagpipe, Microscopical Roar & Mica railway,' also insinuating that the TRIBUNE's sole object in forwarding the scheme is in the hope of 'making Bismarck the "fitting out point" for travelers to the Mouse River region, a region which Jamestown can rightfully claim as its own.' In this latter consideration seems to be the thorn which rankles in Jamestown's flank. It is none of our fight, however. Go in, gentlemen; to the victor belongs the scalps."

Perhaps We're a Chump.

The writer of this really enjoys the fact that he is sometimes succes-fully played for a chump. It demonstrates that he has not lost faith in human nature; that he is not totally depraved. A man who will believe one of those frontier liars sufficiently sincerely to write and print what they say has a very religious notion of humanity. The item to which the following letter refers was received from an old friend, and its truthfulness was not questioned for a moment. We are still inclined to think that there is something wrong, though we give the contradiction:

EDITORS TRIBUNE—In your issue of the 12th instant, under the caption of "Froze to Death," you inform your readers of a most melancholy case, regarding the death of one Indian, and the serious, if not mortal, injury to another at the Standing Rock Indian Agency, from exposure owing to the intense cold in that section, and proceed to elaborate how upon the arrival of the survivors at the agency, one of them, "in a sorry condition," proceeded to the "Indian dance hall" and "stood around in the cold until she fell to the ground in a dying condition from exposure."

My dear Messrs. Editors, you have been imposed upon, perhaps by some tenderfoot from Springdale. No Indian has died at this agency during the past winter from being "froze to death." There is no "Indian dance hall" at the agency, and, aside from your very sensible remark, that "the Indian is a very peculiar being," the article in question is totally devoid of truth. And, besides all this, after expatiating upon the balmy breezes and chenook winds with which you have been regaling your eastern readers, as being one of the great inducements held out to them to locate at or near the metropolis of Bismarck, or Springdale either, your story of "Froze to Death" does not dovetail well.

Certes your informant was drawing upon his imagination, or had sought inspiration from a source other than that "which cheers but not intoxicates."

Seriously, the storm of last week could not by any means be considered severe, and the cold was in no sense intense.

Trusting you will make the correction, I am truly and sincerely yours,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, U. S. Ind. Agt.
Standing Rock, Agency, D. T., March 15th.

New Source of Wealth.

Parties who have visited the mining districts of Meagher and Choteau counties speak enthusiastically of those regions, and think they have remarkably good prospects. A large number of locations have already been made and an immense immigration to those sections is expected as soon as spring fairly sets in. A great many miners are moving toward these new fields from the Black Hills, and many persons have already arrived from the east and many more have written for information saying that they will come. Evidently there is to be a big boom for these sections. The Montana district, situated in the range know as the Little Belt, 12 miles south of Barker, is also highly praised. This region is new and not thoroughly explored as yet; but its future is fully as promising as any thereabouts. The ore discovered there on the outskirts, is a high grade galena, which in the interior becomes free milling. A lode has been discovered which is very promising. It is said to be upwards of 28,000 feet in length. The district is about eighty miles long and forty wide, and will prove no doubt a favorite field for new comers.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

A BROOKLYN MAN IN THE GREAT WHEAT REGION.

Enthusiastic Description of its Climate and Marvelous Fertility—Exhilaration in the Air and Riches in the Soil.

Mr I W Barnum, who has so successfully built up the little town of Sanborn, and who owns extensive interests in and about Bismarck, has just contributed an article to the Brooklyn Union Argus, in which he clearly demonstrates his faith in North Dakota. He says: "The press has had much to say about Dakota this winter, and I am often met with the inquiry: Do you still think as favorably of North Dakota as when you wrote and published so extensively of that section on the line of the North Pacific railroad in 1879, '80 and '81? I answer yes, and repeat what I published in 1879. That 'the highest coloring ever given to it by Jay Cooke in his palmiest days was no exaggeration, but, if anything, short of the truth.' Very few of our eastern people have any idea of the rapid development in that most wonderful country. In raising the hard variety of spring wheat, known as 'No 1 hard,' which commands the highest price in all the markets of the world, and from which our best flour is made, it stands alone. It cannot be raised in perfection much south of that latitude, and I have sold my wheat at the granary at $1 40. All small grains and vegetables do equally well, while stock-raising of horses, cattle and sheep, is a grand success here. The climate is so exhilarating that men and beasts seem surcharged with a new life and energy they do not possess elsewhere. It is a glorious country to eat and sleep in; the appetite is keen, the digestion good, the summer nights are always cool, and such refreshing sleep as we have you poor mortals in Brooklyn know nothing of in the hot summer months. Ah, but the winters, say you. My men on my farms there did not suffer as much with the cold the two last winters as I did in Brooklyn. This last winter the weather has been very fine; the Dakota papers have often wickedly suggested that people living in the south and east where they have been having such blizzards should come up into that country 'above the snow belt' where they have such a charming winter weather.

"Building has progressed almost uninterruptedly during the entire winter and towns spring up as if by magic.

THE DIVISION OF THIS TERRITORY.

While we of the ... in ... to the southern ... being made a state, we do ... insist on our division retaining the ... "North Dakota," famous for the ... and ... productive wheat fields ... Dakota ... our trade mark ... for every man ... territories ... impressed by ... [illegible]

[illegible]

banks. In June, 1880, there were but nine church structures; now there are forty-nine. Then there were seventeen schoolhouses, now there are one hundred and thirty six, then four flouring mills, now thirty-one, then one daily and ten weekly newspapers, now five dailies and twenty four weeklies. For the year 1880 the valuation of the taxable property of North Dakota was $7,324 700; for the year 1881 it was $15,388,840. This does not include railroad property nor the homestead, pre-emption nor tree-culture lands, which cannot be taxed so long as the title remains in the United States. The census of 1880 shows 136.357 acres under cultivation. Local estimates from statistics informally gathered show the product alone in North Dakota to have been at least 8,000,000 bushels of grain in 1881, indicating the cultivation of about 600,000 acres of land.

The Brooklyn man who comes out here in harvest time will never regret his trip. I guarantee that he will say that it was among the pleasantest experiences of his life."

THE NO 1 HARD

The Argus says in another column, in referring to the above letter: "A letter from Dakota appears in another column of this paper. It is written by a former old resident of Brooklyn, who is a large wheat raiser on those exhaustless fields of the far west. There is in the Union-Argus office a bunch of the wheat stalks and heads of the "No 1 hard spring wheat" of the last crop raised in the northwest, and for which our own states and territories in that region and Manitoba in Canada, are so celebrated. This wheat is of easy culture there. The soil tickled by the hoe laughs with a harvest, and in a hundred days from sowing the golden grain is ready for the reaper. It is then sold at once for $1 40 a bushel and is sent on its way to feed our eastern states and Europe."

The Washburn Bill.

The Grand Forks, D. T., chamber of commerce is out in circular letter remonstrating against the adoption of the Washburn Pine Land bill, now before congress. The measure proposes to vacate all the Indian reservations of Minnesota, except that of White Earth, and to assemble all the Indian bands upon the reservation of White Earth, including the Pembina bands of Chippewas in Dakota. The principal objection the inhabitants of North Dakota will advance to the bill upon comprehending its provisions, is that it virtually abrogates the homestead and pre-emption acts over nearly one half of North Dakota, including the finest portions of the territory, and throws the land open to non-resident speculators and "bonanza farmers." This constitutes the objection that the people of North Dakota will advance, but in a general way the bill embraces many evil features to the public weal.

The pine land included within the limits of these reservations in Minnesota is estimated by experts at four billions (4,000,000,000) of feet, board measure, worth on an average $10 per 1,000 feet as it stands on the land—worth in other words, forty million ($40,000,000) dollars. This bill embodies in its main features the form of prior bills under which large tracts of pine lands have been thrown upon the market and acquired by combinations of speculators at merely nominal values, from $1.25 to $2 per acre. The provisions of this bill are such as to invite and insure the formation of similar combinations, enabling such rings of speculative buyers to obtain possession of quarter sections of land worth, at present values $10,000, at a cost from $200 to $400.

In this bill the Indian is allowed, if he adopts the habits of civilization, to locate 160 acres of agricultural lands lying within the reservation which he now occupies. The sale at auction of agricultural lands on which no Indian is located is limited to one quarter section to one person, at a price not less than $1.25 per acre, these lands being worth on an average about $400 per quarter section: but pine lands and other lands valuable for their timber are expressly exempted from this provision, securing equal distribution to purchasers. This bill states that "No limit shall be fixed as to the amount of this character of land to to be purchased by any one individual." This provision is obviously unjust and unequal, as those pine lands—to which, practically, combinations of speculators alone have access—are of great value, worth on an average $10,000 per quarter section. In short, the bill was gotten up in the interest of speculators, and if it passes it will open the way for other jobs, and in time put the resources of the country in the hands of unscrupulous ringsters. The bill should be opposed by every honest man in the land.

The Moral Side.

The future of Bismarck as a social, moral and intelligent town, depends to a very great extent upon the exertions of its present inhabitants in that direction. If the citizens of Bismarck neglect this very important part of their city's welfare, they do it an incalculable injury. To become a prosperous city it must first acquire a reputation for industry and gentility. Situated as it is, upon the western frontier, it is a very difficult matter to induce families of moral and intellectual repute to immigrate hither on account of the immoral state of society generally to be found in all such places. To overcome this feeling and build up a good reputation is what every citizen should devote himself to, and the best place to commence is with himself. Think of this.

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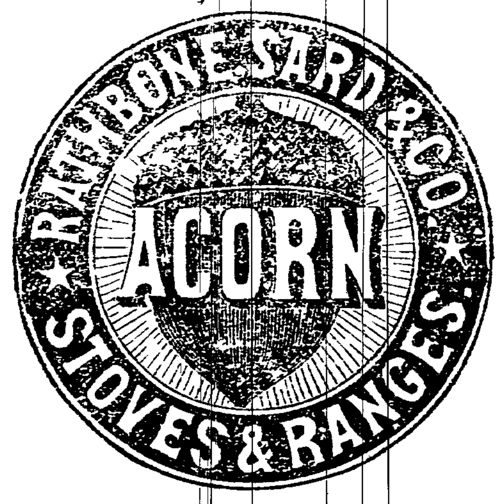

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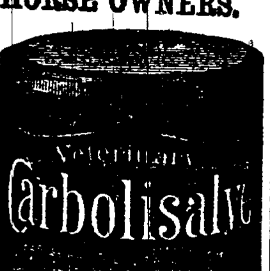

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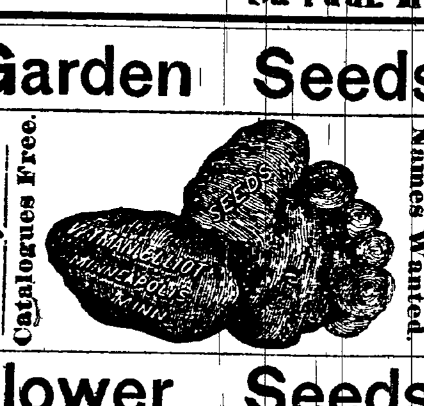

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A LADY wanted to take exclusive agency in Bismarck only for our celebrated LACES etc. commission; steady work. no capital, but good endorsement, hundreds already working. Send for samples and terms.

40 43 J. B. HULING & CO Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D, T., February 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., April 15, 1882, viz:

Warren Fousen.

D S. No. 418, made June 15, 1881, alleging settlement same day, for the southeast quarter section 4, township 139 north, range 73 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land. D F, Allison, C. W. Watkins, Otto Johnson and Henry I. Wright, all of Kidder county, D. T., and postoffice Steele

37-41 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. February 23, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the Register and Receiver, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., April 5th, 1882, viz

John P. Hoagland,

D S. No. 343 filed August 10th, 1880, and alleging settlement August 9, 1880, for the n ½ n e ¼, s e ¼ of n e ¼, n e ¼ of s e ¼ section 21, township 139 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz.: G. Thornwald, P. Malloy, John Larson, and Maurice O'Brien, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice Bismarck.

39-43 JOHN A REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., February 6, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office, at 10 o'clock a. m., March, 14, 1882, viz.

JOHN C. SWETT,

d. s, no. 248, filed July 5, 1879, and alleging settlement the same day for the s. ½ of s. e ¼; s. ½ of s. w. ¼, sec. 10, tp. 138 n. range 79 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land viz. Lamson O Stevens, Albert W. Hall, Frank A Little and Eugene Neal, all of Burleigh county, D T Postoffice address, Bismarck. JOHN A REA,

36-40 Register.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., January 24th, 1882

Complaint having been entered at this office by Paul C. Janssen against Geo H Stuart, Jr., for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No 71, dated July 24, 1878, upon the lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, section 20, township 139 north, range 71 west, in Kidder county, D T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that he has not broken or cultivated any portion of said land since date of entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

37-41 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck D. T. March 4, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., April 12, 1882, viz

Habbitt M. Mauley,

D. S. 436, filed August ... and alleging settlement the same day for the southeast quarter, section 34, township ... range 81 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.: ... Byron Murray, Geo B McClure ... W O Ward, all of Burleigh county. Postoffice Bismarck, D. T.

40-44 ... A REA, Register.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE ... Bismarck, D. T., March 7, 1882

Complaint having been entered at this office by W R Maze against Charles W. Murray, Jr., for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No 216, dated September 13, 1880 upon n. e. q. sec 10, twp 1 ... w., in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles W Murray ... broken the five acres required by law ... year ending September 13, 1881 ... are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of April 1882, at ... o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

J. A. REA,

40-44 Register.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given ... having claims against the estate of ... Mathey, deceased, must exhibit them ... to the undersigned administrator ... with the necessary vouchers ... of Bismarck, D T., within four months after the first publication of this notice, otherwise said claims will be barred.

Dated Feb. 20, 188... Administrator.

J. E. Carland attorney for administrator 38 40

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by William Eades, mortgagor, to Leo & Granberry, mortgagees, bearing date the 1st day of March. 1881, whereby said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns, the following described real estate. situated and being in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, to-wit: Lot number eighty-two (82) in Raymond's river addition to the city of Bismarck which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Wm. Eades to Leo & Granberry, for the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars, payable seven months after date with twelve per cent. interest until paid: which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, D T, on the 3rd day of March. 1881, in Book "B" of Mortgages, on page 256, that said mortgage and note was duly assigned by said Leo & Granberry to C. S. Weaver & Co. on the 4th day of May, 1881, and which assignment was duly recorded in the Register of Deeds office for Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 9th day of March, 1882, in Book "A 2," of Miscellaneous Records, on page 237.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-four cents ($432,34), together with twenty-five dollars attorneys fees allowed by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Burleigh County, D. T., or his deputy, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 29th day of April, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including attorneys fees aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements of sale.

Dated March 15th, 1882.

C. S. WEAVER & Co.,
Assignees of Mortgage.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Att'ys for Assignees of Mortgage. 41-47

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court, Burleigh county, D. T. In the matter of the sale of certain real estate belonging to Mary, Christiana, Alice, Katherina and Clara Rosina Fox, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Fox, guardian of the above named minors representing among other things that his said wards are seized of certain real estate therein described, and that it is necessary that the same be sold for the purpose of paying debts and investing the balance of the proceeds in more productive property, and praying for license to sell the same.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a special term of this court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Bismarck, on the 11th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the next of kin of said wards, and to all persons interested, by the publication of this order for three successive weeks before the day of such hearing in the Bismarck Weekly TRIBUNE, a paper printed in said county, or by a service of this order personally on all persons interested at least fourteen days before the day fixed for the hearing of said petition.

(SEAL) E. N. COREY, Judge of Probate.

Dated March 7th, 1882.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Att'y for Petitioner.

41-44

Proposals Wanted for Breaking.

Proposals are wanted for breaking 50 acres in section 10, town 141, range 80. Must be plowed in time to put in oats this year. Call on or address

J. A. REA,
Register Land Office.

41-43

IMPERFECT PAGE

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

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WEEKLY.

YEARLY:—Display, one-half of daily rates: if in both daily and weekly, 25 per cent. of daily rates will include weekly.

The above rates are for the run of the paper.

THE MOUSE RIVER COUNTRY.

The North Dakota Capital of the 17th inst. contains the following interesting facts about the Mouse River country. It shows that this vast tract of land is closed against white settlement by negligent officials: Just at this time, when immigration is flooding in at the rate of thousands per day, and when the millions of fertile acres are fast becoming farms or villages, or cities of metropolitan importance, we turn with special interest to that great district lying just north of us here and known as the Devil's Lake country—lying entirely without use, wholly unproductive; the home of the coyote; a land of desert loneliness—and ask why it, too, is not teeming with life and bustle and enterprise, and why its broad acres of deep rich soil are left unoccupied and uncultivated. For the facts herein the Capital is indebted to a gentleman who has looked this matter over carefully, and who knows whereof he speaks.

In 1863 this vast territory was ceded to the Pembina and Turtle Mountain bands of Chippewa Indians, to be used as hunting grounds. Those bands have now removed from this section of country and what small remnant still exists finds a habitation at Woody Mountain, in the British Possessions 200 miles north. They number about 250 all told. There is now no game to be seen there worth mentioning.

This immense tract, by actual survey, contains 9,500,000 acres of land the very choicest in the United States, and capable of producing an average yield of thirty bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre. Large yields of oats have already been cropped by the few who have, in the face of all obstacles, settled there and cultivated the land; and all kinds of vegetables yield abundantly. For the purpose of stock-raising, no country is better adapted.

Four railroads are directed to Devil's Lake and are only kept from immediate completion by obstacles placed in their way by the government.

Thousands of immigrants, who seek settlement in that country are turned away weekly and go into Manitoba to make for themselves homes under the British flag.

Thus, in brief, we see 9,500,000 acres of the richest, most productive lands in the world kept from settlement and cultivation for the sakes of 250 Indians who are not living upon it, who will not cultivate it and who have no interest in it; we see commerce retarded, development discouraged, business enterprise impeded, settlers turned away—all this without benefitting anybody or anything.

The people have been besieging the Indian commissioner and Interior department for two years, bills have been presented in Congress, and even the Indians themselves have asked the government to take the lands at its own figures and relieve them of it. That this state of facts exists is wholly due to the negligence of the officials in the departments referred to. The people of the Northwest demand that these officers no longer neglect their simple duty, and that steps be at once taken which shall result in opening up this land to settlement.

THE New York Herald says: "By the apportionment bill the north will gain twenty representatives and lose three, making a net gain of seventeen, while the south will gain fifteen and lose none. New England loses three and gains one, making a net loss of two. Classifying the states politically, according to the electoral vote of 1880, the net gain to the republican states is fifteen, and to the democratic seventeen. This would increase the democratic electoral vote seventeen and the republican fifteen, whenever the states would go as they did in 1880. In this classification California appears in the democratic and New York in the republican column; but while the chances in each are favorable to the republicans, neither state can be claimed positively by either party. California went republican in 1868, 1872, and 1876, and even in 1880 gave one of its six electoral votes to Garfield. In the last four presidential elections New York has been carried alternately by the democrats and the republicans. While the states democratic in 1880 will gain seventeen representatives, and the republicans fifteen, by the proposed apportionment, it does not follow that there will be the same relative gain in republican and democratic congressmen. This is a matter which will be affected by the redistricting of the states and other local circumstances.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

It is about time that the transmission of highly sensational reports every time an accident occurs should receive a most powerful check. The Western Associated Press has no representative on the Mandan side, and the wires between Bismarck and this point were down during the night of the accident. Only one or two parties came over by special engine from the other side returning shortly afterwards, long before the relief train had come in from the scene of the accident, and the facts in the matter had become known. Yet during this time the wires from Bismarck were loaded down with frightfully exaggerated and libelous falsehoods to be scattered broadcast throughout the country and working irreparable injury to the railroad company, and thousands of others who might have had friends in transit at the time.—Mandan Pioneer, 23.

The Associated Press reporter at Bismarck, upon learning all that was obtainable regarding the accident last Tuesday evening on the North Pacific railroad, and having good reasons to believe that no reliable information could be obtained that night for the use of the Associated Press on the following morning, sent what facts and rumors he had. That was the duty of the reporter under the circumstances; but as soon as it was learned that it was possible to bring in the wounded and dead from the wreck, and the particulars could be gathered, the TRIBUNE sent a special reporter to the front. He was one of the parties referred to in the above excerpt, but he did not return before the train from the scene of the disaster reached Mandan. On the contrary he remained there, got the facts and returned to Bismarck when the Associated Press agent here forwarded a full correction of his earlier dispatch. These are the facts in the case. It is the business of the Associated Press reporter to give the news, not suppress it. The editor of the Pioneer, perhaps doesn't comprehend this any clearer than he understands the province of a journalist. The foregoing extract justifies this suspicion, and it is a charitable construction of his comments.

The TRIBUNE is of the opinion, however, that its contemporary at the other end of the bridge has made an ass of itself in the second day of its existence.

DAKOTA'S FIRST LEGISLATURE.

The anniversary of the first meeting of the Dakota Legislature, twenty years ago, was celebrated at Yankton on the 17th inst. As an item of historical interest the TRIBUNE gives the names of the first members of that assembly. Gov. Jayne, the first governor, convened the body. The council was composed of the following gentlemen: First district—W. W. Brookings, Austin Cole. Second district—H. D. Betts, John W. Boyle. Third district—Jacob Deuel. Fourth district—Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble. Fifth district—John H. Schober. Seventh district—J. Shaw Gregory.

And the house was as follows: First district—John McBride, Christopher Maloney. Second district—Geo. P. Waldron. Third district—Hugh Donaldson. Fourth district—A. W. Puett, Lyman Burgess. Fifth district—Jacob A. Jacobson, Bligh Wood. Sixth district—John Stanage, M. K. Armstrong. Seventh district—Geo. M. Pinney, Reuben Wallace. Eight district—John D. Tiernon. Of the early pioneers above named the Yankton Press says: Stutsman, Gregory and Jacobson are dead. Brookings, Bramble, McBride, Maldron, Wood and Stanage are still residents of Dakota. The balance have scattered and their present whereabouts is unknown.

And in this connection the same paper gets historical and prophetical as follows.

The 17th of March, 1862, was a very pleasant day. There had been considerable snow and cold weather during the winter, but both had disappeared. During the last of March a terrific blizzard set in—one of the heaviest snow and wind storms ever known in Dakota, before or since, lasting five days. This snow remained until very late in April and when it went off there was a flood. With the breaking up of the river a gorge formed, similar to that of 1881, just below Yankton, and the Jim burst its banks and the entire bottoms from Yankton to Sioux City were submerged. Communication between the two points was by means of skiffs.

At this period in the history of Dakota the nearest railroad to Yankton was at St. Jo, Missouri, and our territory was a wild inhospitable region, given up mostly to roaming savages and put down upon the maps as an unproductive waste. Time has witnessed the subjection of the Indian occupants and has proven to the world that within the boundaries of Dakota is the richest agricultural domain known to mankind.

We cannot anticipate the chronicles of the newspaper historian twenty years hence, but can safely promise that civilization will, by that time have fully conquered the wilderness and brought into active development its latent resources.

SINCE the apportionment bill, the main features of which were printed in these columns yesterday morning, has become a law, there has been a good deal of figuring on the probabilities of the next electoral college as well as the complexion of the next congress. By the terms of the new law the electoral college will consist of 401 members, instead of 369 as in the old college, and a successful candidate must have 201 votes, instead of the memorable 185. Dakota is likely to become a state before the next presidential election, in which case the college will contain 404 members and a majority will require 203 votes. In the elections of the decade the sixteen southern states cast 137 electoral votes in the next they will have 163. Assuming that Dakota will at that time rank as a state and be republican in politics, and that the south will still be "solid" the democrats figure that just fifty additional votes will be necessary for them. But from the present outlook they had not better calculate very largely upon the solidity of the south in the next election. The twelve votes of Virginia are almost certainly lost to them, and the indications are that Tennessee and Louisiana may be likewise. Nor is there much encouragement for them in New York whose 36 votes they must have, to stand any show at all. But by the way, since it is becoming so common for presidents and rulers to be shot at—vide the latest attempt on the queen of England—it is doubtful if either party will find anybody two years hence willing to set themselves up as a target. If this sort of thing goes on the office of president will go begging.

NEW YORK city is becoming the modern Babylon. They are getting the high house craze there, and great structures higher than the Trinity church steeple are now going up. Twenty-five years ago the Park Hotel, six stories in height, was the wonder of New York. A correspondent, speaking of these sky-scraping buildings, says: "But the Mills building is to be left in the shade of the new Produce Exchange building, now in course of construction on Broadway, Beaver and Stone streets, by which ancient Marketfield street has been closed, torn down and buried. This we are told will have a frontage of 308 feet, and is to be 300 feet high. Trinity church steeple, which ranks tenth or ninth among the marvels of man's handiwork in that direction, is but 297 feet in height. Of course only the tower of the Produce Exchange building will reach that altitude, but the main structure itself will be over 200 feet in height. At present only the basis of this is finished—the piling in the swamp bottom, the transverse timbers, and above these the inverted arches of brick which connect and strengthen the bottoms of the great piers that are to support the building."

THE water works company opened their stock book yesterday, and all but $200 of the stock issued was taken by the business men of Bismarck. The artesian well man has been sent for and will be on the ground in about two weeks.

THE new Helmsworth and McLean addition to Mandan has raised the value of lots in block one of the original town to five and six hundred dollars each.

THE Montana papers note the fact that miners are coming from Utah and other mining sections to put in the season at Maginnis.

NEWS COMMENTS.

GENERAL MANAGER HAUPT has gone to New York.

THE Union depot, St. Paul, is now lighted by electricity.

CROW DOG, the Indian who killed Chief Spotted Tail, is now on trial in Deadwood.

THE great Queen Bee flouring mill at Sioux Falls is now grinding on North Dakota wheat.

EVERY TRIBUNE reader who has ever visited the Black Hills will be interested in hearing of the death of the "Old Shoemaker." He was a crank.

WILD geese and ducks are flying about in an aimless fashion at Sioux City. They have not headed Bismarckwards, but doubtless will in the course of time.

THE North Pacific has decided to appropriate $10,000 per year for the next five years to be expended in planting trees along the line of their road through Montana and Dakota.

THE Miner chronicles the fact that vigilance committees continue to exist in the camps of the Pacific coast, and intimates that such an organization should be among Butte's spring improvements.

CHAMPAGNE is the favorite tipple in Winnipeg, and one crank, it is said, actually bathes in fizz. The commonest kind of whisky will be too good for many of them before they get out of that country.

THE soldier, Lock, who murdered Lieut. Cherry a year or more ago near Fort Niobrara, was brought to an abrupt termination in Deadwood recently by the prisoner pleading guilty to manslaughter.

THE Gallatin News says: "A rumor prevails that parties engaged in cutting timber on the Crow reservation have been ordered off, and the troops from Fort Ellis have gone to the reservation to enforce the order."

GOV. ORDWAY, who is on a visit to Yankton, while passing through Sioux City the other day said to a Journal reporter that both division and admission of Dakota might be defeated, but possibly division might be made without admission.

THE scenery in the Barker and Maginnis districts is described as inspiring and wild. At one point on the wagon road in a deep gulch two huge rocks jut out from either side and nearly coming together, forming a gateway.

THE Winnipeg boom is already beginning to slacken up—at least the substantial portion of it, such as the construction of railroads. Work on the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad is now suspended for the most part, including work on the tunnel.

IT is reported from the Black Hills that Ham Utley, of the Deadwood Pioneer will on the first of next month undertake to live forty days without work. Knowing Ham well, the writer believes he can accomplish the feat without losing any flesh.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the undertaker of Lawrence county, in the Black Hills, there were for the year 1881, 156 deaths in that county. Of this number 118 have died natural deaths, twenty-five accidental, eight suicided, and five were murdered.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotaian perpetrates the following on the people of Jamestown: "The local brewery disposes of three hundred kegs of beer per week to the people of Jamestown. This is about a quarter of a keg per week to each inhabitant. Dry climate up there!"

IN less than two weeks occurs our annual city election. The chief offices to be filled at that election are a mayor and three aldermen. It is time the people of Bismarck began to think of the matter. On a wise selection to these positions depends in no little measure our prosperity for the coming year.

MR. JAMES ROWE, of the Missouri valley, near Benton, takes the palm. During the month of February he sowed fifteen acres of grain and a big crop of onions, and has besides several acres ready to receive the seed. James evidently believes in the theory that the early bird catches on to the worm.

THE people of Pulaski county, in southern Illinois, on the Ohio river, are asking for a portion of the congressional appropriation recently voted for the relief of the sufferers from the southwestern river overflows. It is now thought that another appropriation of $400,000 more will be made by congress.

SCOTLAND Citizen, 16: "The work of developing the Charles Mix county coal mines continues with unabated energy, and we understand with very encouraging prospects. The deeper the work is pushed the better the quality of the coal becomes, and the prospectors are highly elated over the prospect."

BISMARCK weather is attracting attention in the east. The Sioux City Journal of the 17th prints a double head article on the subject. Our eastern friends would like some of it. They know from what the TRIBUNE has said of it that there is nothing like it in the weather line—it's so exhilarating.

THE Cheyenne Leader man wipes his venerable spectacles and discovers the following spring sign: "While looking for green things as an evidence of spring, have you thought to look for the first tenderfoot excursionists from the hub, with his eyes on the lookout for depredating Indians, prairie dogs and uncontrollable cow boys? He, as an evidence of approaching spring, is to the west what a bluebird is to the east."

WHENEVER an Indian gets drunk at Fort Benton the authorities do not arrest the man who sold the untutored the elegant booze, but arrest the howling red and hold him as a hostage for the return of horses stolen from the citizens of that place. Perhaps this is the best plan.

"THE Daily Pioneer, we regret to say, is compelled to start out as a morning paper, owing to the frightful accident at Sweet Briar. Regular first edition this evening." The above is from Mandan's new daily paper, and it is the queerest announcement that the TRIBUNE remembers of having ever seen in print.

THE following, clipped from the Boston Traveler of the 24th ult., shows what they think of Hon. R. F. Pettigrew in the New England country: "If Dakota is admitted into the union R. F. Pettigrew, the present territorial delegate, will probably be made senator. He is a Vermonter, and is said to be as smart as a steel trap."

WINNIPEG was visited with a hundred thousand dollar blaze recently, and the solid walls of the Bank of Montreal alone prevented a wide conflagration. Ten buildings, with such contents as could not be promptly moved away, were wiped out of existence, involving a total loss of $100,000. The fire started in a wooden building.

THE managers of the Chicago driving park confidently expect that at the summer trotting meeting a contest between Phil. Thompson, Sweetheart, and Fred Crocker. It is rumored that Wm. H. Vanderbilt, with the intention of starting a thoroughbred farm, has offered fifty thousand dollars for Sensation, owned by George Lorillard.

BILL NORRIS writes to a citizen of Benton from the mouth of Little Dry creek, about seventy-five miles above Wolf Point, that there has been a tremendous catch of robes in that country this winter: that forty thousand untanned hides will be banked at his place this spring. There are over a hundred white buffalo-hunters at work in the neighborhood of Norris' post, but very few Indians.

THE suffering in the south from the overflowing of the rivers has abated in some sections and increased in others. Levees are still breaking in various directions along the Mississippi, and a vast number of people are being saved from actual starvation only from public and private charity. A strong effort will be made to induce congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to establish a permanent levee system along the lower Mississippi. The sufferings of 50,000 homeless people will constitute an appeal that will be hard to resist.

THE Fort Benton Record of the 9th inst. says that a lot of Indians, about thirty lodges in all, are camped on the Teton, and give great annoyance to the settlers in the valley. They are exceedingly impudent and threatening in their attitude and say they intend to stay where they are until they get a good ready to go. The wife of one of our citizens, who is living on a ranch near the Indian camp, became alarmed at their noisy conduct and has come to town. The authorities seeming to be powerless in the matter, Gen. Ruger, of Helena, will be appealed to for a removal of the Indians.

A STATE that passes a prohibitory liquor law generally has as much trouble with the law as a man of a nervous temperament has in using the proscribed fluid to excess. In the teeth of the Kansas failure, Iowa intends to give the drinking element among her population a racket. Three years ago the legislature passed a strict prohibitory enactment, which could not become a law, however, until ratified by the legislature to meet this year, and then adopted by the people. The present legislature has ratified the proposed law by a vote of more than two to one, and now the measure goes to the people.

In regard to the Indian troubles on Milk river the Helena Herald says: "The force dispatched by Gen. Ruger from Assinnaboine consists of two companies of the Second cavalry and six companies of the Eighteenth infantry, under command of Capt. Kline, of the Eighteenth. It is safe to say that the commanding general of he district, backed by department authority, intends to rid the northern border of Indians and half-breeds and to prevent them in future from crossing the international line. To this end, if found necessary, troops will no doubt co-operate from Maginnis and the Yellowstone posts."

THE empress of China is enjoying life almost as well as the czar of Russia. In order to have a little excitement in their monotonous existance they ought to live together. While she was walking in her garden the other day, a huge lion on one side of the path suddenly sprang into the air, and with a tremendous roar fell at her feet all torn to pieces. The lion was of gold, had been filled with gunpowder, and fired by means of an electric battery and a wire which led to the private room of the palace official. By torturing him a conspiracy against her life was discovered—as if, indeed, they had not suspected something of the sort when the lion exploded—and the conspirators were executed.

IMPERFECT PAGE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE RIVER.

News From All Along the Big Muddy --Sinking of the Montana.

The river at this point still hangs fire, but is open at Benton and from Pierre down. A telegram was received in Bismarck yesterday that the Little Missouri is rising. All the streams coming in from the south, together with the Yellowstone will begin now at any day to pour in their contribution and knock the ice at this place into smithereens.

The telegraphic news published this morning gives the very unpleasant information of the wrecking of the Montana on the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. The Montana was almost a new boat, having been launched a Pittsburg in the spring of 1881. She came directly into the upper Missouri trade, and in the fall of that year her cabin and upper works were wrecked by a wind storm while lying at the Bismarck landing. She went to St. Louis for repairs as soon as she could [illegible] get together. The cabin was rebuilt [illegible] and the boat has since been running in the Pittsburg and St. Louis [illegible] as one of the Big Seven line, of which Capt. Evans of Pittsburg is president. A month ago, and there has probably been no change since, Capt Nick Beusen was her master, Barney Eaine [illegible], and Dick Tatoo mate, all good river men and well known in these waters. The Montana is said to have cost $40,000 originally, and about $14,000 was paid by the insurance companies for the damage done the boat at Bismarck. The rebuilt cabin was even more elegant than the original one. Her master, Capt. Beusen owned an interest in the boat, and the other shares were owned by Capt. John Todd and Capt. Joe Todd. Whether she was insured or not the telegram does not say.

Here is the telegram referred to by the Sioux City Journal of the 19th in the above paragraph.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—The large sternwheel steamer Montana was blown over on the dam at the head of the canal, about 11 o'clock, and now lies in a precarious condition, with every probability of breaking in two. The accident was caused by a blockade of coal barges at the entrance of the canal. The Montana is an eleven hundred ton boat, and was on her way from Pittsburg to St. Louis with a large miscellaneous cargo.

The citizens of Bismarck and the steamboatmen [illegible] express much sympathy for Capt. Joe Todd and Beusen in the loss of the Montana, as they had all their hard earned wealth in her, and it is thought she carried no insurance.

Capt. [illegible] McVay of the Coulson line says there will be a great run of private freight [illegible] between Bismarck and Fort Benton.

The river is [illegible] rapidly at Yankton, on the 15th a [illegible] foot at Sioux City during the [illegible].

The [illegible] will be launched from the ways at Sioux City next Saturday.

Yankton Press, 16: [illegible] river channel [illegible] rapidly on the Dakota side [illegible] the [illegible] way, while oppo[illegible] a fresh bar is forming [illegible] Whis[illegible] says [illegible] channel [illegible] permanently turned against this [illegible] cost of no more than $1,000 by [illegible] age on the opposite side and [illegible]

Y[illegible] 18 [illegible] following [illegible]

C[illegible] Kopnitz w[illegible] captain Wh[illegible] to C[illegible] and re[illegible] Kountz [illegible] there.

C[illegible] John [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Coul[illegible] either [illegible] or Big Ho[illegible]

[illegible] which we [illegible] Pierre last [illegible] due [illegible] Monday mo[illegible] it is stop[illegible] gorge.

C[illegible] Todd [illegible] be nec[illegible] the [illegible] out of the wr[illegible] singular ab[illegible] on the [illegible] water is se[illegible] ice has [illegible] yet not gone at Bi[illegible]

J[illegible] Charles, who is supposed to be [illegible] for freight between Yankton and Bismarck owns no boats un[illegible] interests in the Benton, and [illegible] supposed [illegible] will give work to [illegible] one on [illegible] contract, if he gets [illegible]

T[illegible] dlers [illegible] office in the Ros[illegible] Big [illegible] they are rea[illegible] such as [illegible] river is read[illegible] found [illegible] to raise the [illegible] both [illegible] this ta[illegible] round to [illegible] boilers pla[illegible]

W[illegible] who has had [illegible] of steamboats during every spri[illegible] up since [illegible] called at the TRIBUNE [illegible] last Friday to say that the [illegible] how the Bismarck bridge is mu[illegible] the point occupied above that [illegible] Mr. Davis no judgment in this [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] atro[illegible] has been [illegible] boa[illegible] spring [illegible] is now [illegible] of the [illegible] took the C[illegible] Peck safe [illegible] the freshet last year [illegible] only boat [illegible] not more [illegible] less injured [illegible] terrific floo[illegible] De Gar[illegible] assures the TRIBUNE that the [illegible] in the rive[illegible] cut [illegible] running [illegible] not as thick [illegible] inches [illegible] three wee[illegible] the ste[illegible] now [illegible] the dyke which [illegible] throw the [illegible] the piers, caus[illegible] rebound [illegible] go around the crar[illegible] He is also confident that [illegible] will no[illegible] before the 5th or 6th [illegible] month.

The steamers Big Horn and Rosebud, now at Y[illegible] are receiving new boilers.

Ca[illegible] H. Marine, who [illegible] Rock Haven [illegible] Saturday, says the men in charge of the steamers there were cutting ice three feet in thickness. The captain is of the opinion that it is all foolishness to cut three foot ice. He believes in waiting until it becomes a little thinner. The ice at present is as solid as at any time during the past winter, and those who are presumed to know, are apprehensive of a vigorous smash-up. The difficulty with the break-ups in the river at Bismarck is that it generally runs out in the Yellowstone and at Benton before the ice gets soft here. The rise coming down and lifting thick ice is liable to make it destructive to steamboat property.

Fred Girard, who has been at Fort Berthold and Fort. Lincoln, on the upper Missouri, for the past thirty-six years or more, furnishes the Bismarck TRIBUNE the following record taken from a journal kept by him of the dates of opening of the Missouri river at Fort Berthold from 1846 to 1866, twenty consecutive years, which will prove of interest, and perhaps of value to all river men. There were overflows in 1850, 1863 and 1865:

1846, April 19th.	1857, March 26th.
1847, " 3rd.	1858, April 15th.
1848, " 8th.	1859, " 21st.
1849, " 1st.	1860, March 29th.
1850, " 5th	1861, April 9th.
1851, March 21st.	1862, March 31st.
1852, " 26th.	1863, " 30th
1853, " 29th	1864, April 9th
1854, April 8th.	1865, " 14th.
1855, March 26th.	1866, " 11th.
1856, April 3rd.	

The Pioneer Press of the 16th in referring to the river transportation for the season of 1882 says that "a hasty examination would indicate that John H. Charles is the lowest bidder on route No. 3, while Thos. C. Power, of Benton, is the successful contestant for route No 4, and possibly for the combination service on the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers also." Route No. 3 is between Sioux City and Bismarck, and No. 4 between the latter place and Fort Benton. The latest report received here by telegraph is not in accord with the Pioneer Press. T. C. Power is counted out; but as no one since the government freighting business on the Missouri has been able to tell who the lucky or unlucky bidders are until the contract was awarded, it is safe to count Mr. Power in. Figures don't count against the judgment of the awarding officers. At least this has always been the rule, though it may be deviated from this season.

The following are the bids from this point to Benton and on the Yellowstone:

MISSOURI RIVER BETWEEN FORT A. LINCOLN, D. T., AND FORT BENTON, M. T.

NAMES.	Officers—Cents per mile each	Men—Cents per mile each	Animals—Cents per mile each.	Stores—Per 100 per 100 miles.	REMARKS.
Thos C Power, Helena, M. T.	4	3⅓	5	18.7	
Henry C. Akin Sioux City, Ia	.5	4	4	20	
S. B. Coulson, Yankton, D T	3	2	3	15	From April 1 to July 1.
				30	From July 1 to October 25.

YELLOWSTONE AND MISSOURI RIVERS COMBINED.

NAMES.	Officers—Cents per mile each	Men—Cents per mile each	Animals—Cents per mile each.	Stores—Per 100 per 100 miles.	REMARKS.
Thos C Power, Helena, M. T.	5	4	5	40	To cover all points on Mo. river or none.
Henry C. Akin, Sioux City, Ia	5	1	4	50	
S. B. Coulson, Yankton, D. T.	4	3	4	50	To June 15.
				100	To October 25.

The Pioneer Press remarks: "It is reported that an effort was made by some of the leading steamboatmen to pool their issues and secure a rate for the entire river route that would be remunerative to all concerned but somehow their plan failed, and there was considerable cutting of rates in consequence. The shipments on the Missouri river between Fort A. Lincoln and Fort Benton, during the season of 1881, were 7,750,203 pounds of stores at the uniform rate of 25 cent. per 100 pounds per hundred miles."

The boats are again frozen in as tight as rocks. The Batcheldor has been cut out for the third time. All have been cut out from once to twice. Cutting the steamers out has kept many men in employment during the past month, and they are not through yet.

The warm snap yesterday and the genuine chenook last night has again covered the ice on the river with water. Last evening there was quite a stiff current running. It is the judgment of the weather wise that this time the water will hold its place above the ice until the break-up occurs.

By next Saturday night the number of distinguished steamboat officials in Bismarck will be materially augmented. It is now high time for them to be here, and upon such occasions they are always on hand.

THE enterprising people of Jamestown are also building a large emigrant house and the Alert says of the boom: "Thirty-eight carloads of emigrants' moveables will soon reach Jamestown from one town in Michigan. The reports at the general offices of the North Pacific indicate a greater rush of settlers to this point than ever before. Letters received here herald the coming of throngs from all parts of the country and from England. All this indicates that we shall have lively times taking care of immigrants this season. The immigration building will be rushed up, and stock in the immigration society is being taken rapidly by the citizens. Every facility will be afforded immigrants that the society can provide. Messrs. Jones, Klaus and Bush, the committee in charge of the work, are pushing vigorously and the citizens are aiding the committee in every way possible. Go on, in the good work, and Jamestown will make an impression upon incomers such as shall not be equaled in North Dakota."

TO GIVE the TRIBUNE readers an idea of the rush already in motion to the new northwest, the following is reproduced from the Minneapolis Tribune of recent date: "The early rush of immigration toward Manitoba and North Dakota is well illustrated by the following facts: The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba company received yesterday at Minnesota Transfer and in St. Paul 134 carloads of immigrants, movables and live stock and was advised that fifty-two carloads more, coming as special trains, would arrive last night. If to these be added the daily average of immigrant goods coming from the south and east by regular trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and over the Minneapolis & St. Louis line, it is safe to say there were 200 carloads in sight for the twenty-four hours ending at daylight this morning. The company is doing well in rapidly forwarding all that comes, and will have thirty new locomotives added to its rolling stock between now and the 1st of April."

Notes From the Barker Camp.

The new mining region of Maginnis and Barker, in eastern Montana, are catching on to their boom early. The stampeders now entering those districts are traveling from the west. The rush will not come from the east until after the opening of navigation on the Missouri river. The Fort Benton Record man, who recently returned from a visit to Barker, says:

Gold Run is booming. New buildings are going up all the while. The same thing is true of Meagher, Hughes and Galena Cities

In Central City, adjoining Gold Run, twenty-five houses have been erected within the past three weeks.

The dwelling house of P. H. Hughes, in Meagher City, would be creditable to Benton

Any Bentonite who visits the camp sees many strange as well as many familiar faces in traversing the gulch.

There is enough wood on the mountain sides of the camp to last for years.

Town lots in all parts of the gulch bring fancy prices.

Almost all available ranch lands have been taken up in the passes and valleys leading to Barker.

An Off-Hand Way to Measure an Acre.

Few farmers know the size of their fields or how many acres they contain. A field of the writer's before it came into his possession had been plowed and reaped by contract for fifteen acres. On measuring it was found to have but twelve acres. It is desirable, in fact it is indispensable for good work, that a farmer should know how many acres each field contains, for otherwise he cannot apportion seed or manure for it, nor can he tell how much time it should require to be plowed. A measuring cord should be part of the furniture on every farm. To make one procure sixty-seven feet of strong rope, one inch around; make a loop or fasten a ring or a bar at each end, and make these precisely sixty-six feet apart. This is four rods. Then tie a piece of red flag in the center. One acre of ground will be a piece four of the cords (chains) long and two and one-half wide, equal to sixteen by ten rods, making 160 square rods to one acre. The advantage of the ring or loop is that one person can measure alone by driving a stake in the ground to hold the rope while he stretches it out. The rope should be soaked in tar and dried, which will prevent it from shrinking when wet.

From Poplar River.

Col. Bates and a young man named E. N. Adair, arrived by private conveyance at the Merchants hotel last Tuesday from Poplar river Indian agency. They had a pretty tough experience, especially during the past three days, and particularly the colonel, who lost two hats in the blizzard while out on the open plains. The storm was first encountered at Berthold, and the snow increased as they came this way, and by the reports from down the track it is still increasing, tumbling all over and around Fargo in a thoroughly demented fashion

Many Indians are at present on the chase in the Milk river country, and if the storm extended as far as that section there was more or less suffering among them. A band numbering a thousand are out from Poplar river. The Indians have been very successful in capturing game. Buffalo are found in vast herds in the Milk river region, and the robe trade promises to be good the coming season.

The Helena Herald says of the recent meteor seen throughout northern Montana: "The swift passage through the northern heavens of a great meteor was seen by a number of citizens of Helena who were up and out at about the hour of 10 o'clock Wednesday night. Among other witnesses to the wonderful spectacle were Thomas Fallon, and James Thom, who state that it appeared nearly the size of the moon as seen at its full, of intense glow, lighting up valley and mountain as by a sudden dash of daylight. The meteor was also seen at Benton, Coal Banks and at Assinnaboine. It struck somewhere near the latter point, where the blow was like an earthquake and the report loud as a cannon."

THE Fargo Argus of the 20th inst., says: "A special train on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road came into the city yesterday with two passenger and fifteen freight cars to be distributed on Dakota soil." The TRIBUNE is puzzled to know what the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad could mean or expect by distributing its freight and passenger cars "on Dakota soil" unless it would be for fuel for the settlers on the Fargo prairies.

MORE coal has been discovered on the upper Missouri. The opening of a large vein anywhere along the upper river will provide cheap fuel for Bismarck, as it can be easily transported by steamers on their return trips. The Fort Benton Record says it is of excellent quality. Placing it in the fire it burns brightly and is perfectly consumed. The bed is about two feet and a half in thickness at the point of discovery, and can be traced along the ground for over half a mile.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Kasson on the Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the house today Kasson (Iowa) stated that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to the Chinese bill which would make the bill more acceptable to the average judgment of the house and the country. He objected to the bill as it stood at present because it was hostile to the traditions of the government and hostile to our scheme of dealing with foreigners. He admitted that the demands of the Pacific coast for the restriction of the immigration of the Chinese appealed to Congress and to him with great force. Was there no middle ground on which congress could stand that would be in harmony with the history of the country and with justice and consciences of both sides of the house? He wanted to stop the mass of men coming and changing labor and life but he did not favor the proposition which would hunt down Chinamen who might stray across the border from Canada. To him it resembled the law that hunted down the fugitive black.

Hammond, (Ga.)—Is it not true that up to the passage of the fourteenth amendment it was common for black men to come into Indiana?

Kasson—I do not want to go back to that infamous system of legislation. Does the gentleman? [Applause on republican side.]

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the senate Pendleton introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution as follows:

ARTICLE 1—SECTION 1.—Postmasters, city marshals, district attorneys, United States clerks in courts inferior to the supreme court, and all such other civil officers of the United States exercising executive or ministerial powers within the several states or territories and districts composed of the whole or part of any state or territory, as congress may designate, shall be elected by the people of the several districts, and the electors of each district shall have the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the state or territory in which such district is established.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the establishment of districts in the several states or territories in which such elections shall be held; for the suspension or removal of such officers; for filling temporarily all vacancies which may happen, until an election can be held; and to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. The time, place and manner of holding such election under this article, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but congress may at any time by law alter such regulation.

Royal Civilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The following telegram from the czar to the emperor of Germany, is officially published:

The empress and myself are present with our whole heart and mind at your birthday, and take part in the demonstrations of affection and respect which surround you. May God preserve for many years to come a life crowned with so much glory, for the welfare of Germany and the peace of Europe.

The Cruel War is Over.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Trunk line executive committee met to-day at Comissioner Fink's office and ratified an agreement for a division of pasenger and freight traffic which has been under consideration since harmony between the Trunk lines was restored. The company agreed to deposit $525,000 to the credit of Commissioner Fink on account of the freight agreement, and $305,000 on account of the passenger agreement, as a guarantee for carrying out the agreement.

Taking Care of Leopold.

LONDON, March 23.—In the commons Gladstone proposed an additional annuity of £10,000 for Prince Leopold, and a pension of £6,000 yearly for his widow in the event of his death. Samuel Stowie, radical member for Sunderland, objected to the spending of the public money in support of titled idleness. Labouchere, Broadhurst, and Healy, advanced liberals, also opposed the grant, which nevertheless passed—387 to 42.

Innocents Abroad.

MONTREAL, March 23.—The Chicago excursion party start at 10 p. m., Friday, by a special train of Pullman cars and, leave Toronto about noon Saturday. The train will comprise fourteen Pullman cars in addition to members of the Quebec, Montreal and Toronto boards of trade and corn exchanges. There will be also members of the press and city councils, about 360 in all.

A Bran New Calamity Trap.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 21.—An entire span of the new bridge across the Middle river on the Des Moines & Osceola narrow gauge railroad, gave away to-day beneath the first train which attempted to cross it. The locomotive, two flat cars and a caboose went down with the bridge. The engineer and fireman were badly maimed.

Shot Down Like a Dog.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—Charles Ray, son of Wm. Ray, a well known citizen, shot and killed Jas. Kennedy, an ex-policeman, this morning. The men were relatives, and it is thought family affairs were at the bottom of the row, though at present it is difficult to get the facts.

Menomonee's Scandal.

MENOMONEE, March 21.—The jury in the case of Elder Atwater, on trial for adultery, came into court this morning, having been out since 4:30 p. m. yesterday. They were unable to agree upon a verdict, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction.

Storms in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, March 21.—[Special.]—The worst storm of the season is raging. Trains on all roads delayed and on the Hastings and Dakota and Manitoba roads the trains to-day were abandoned.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH.

Guiteau "kicks"

Land matters in Ireland are said to be improving.

Laughton A. Fletcher, a prominent Indianapolis banker, is dead.

Four home bred cattle were sold in Baltimore yesterday for $23,255.

The strike at the Union rolling mills, Chicago, is ended by compromise.

The treasury department Friday purchased 136,000 ounces of silver.

Senator Edmunds has obtained indefinite leave of absence from the senate.

Eight hundred Jews, not having passports, were recently driven from Moscow.

Smallpox is ravaging the country frightfully in the vicinity of Reading, Pa.

The treasury department yesterday bought 440,000 ounces of silver for the mints.

Capital punishment has been defeated in the Wisconsin assembly by a close vote.

The Pacific National bank, Boston, lately "broke," re-opened for business Saturday.

Forty graduates of Oberlin college residing in Chicago have formed an association.

Rose Williams, a domestic, fell down cellar at Oak Creek, Wis., Saturday, and was killed.

Lew Wallace, U. S. minister to Turkey, took "suthin to eat" with the sultan Saturday.

Judge Pardee decides that the New Orleans gaslight company has no legal existence.

John Brizzali, an Italian, brained his wife with a hatchet Saturday, and shot himself dead.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, is now confidently named as Secretary Kirkwood's successor.

The senate has confirmed A. L. Morrison, of Illinois, as United States Marshal for New Mexico.

Gen. Ignatieff has ordered all the Jewish chemists of St. Petersburg to sell out their business.

A large number of Washington democrats are indignant over the appointment of Rosencranz.

The river marked thirty-five feet and one inch above low water mark last night at Memphis.

The senate military committee reports adversely on the bill for the retirement of Gen. Pleasanton.

Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, has given Williams $80,000 with which to erect a new building.

A Garfield memorial window was placed Saturday in St. James Episcopal church, Long Branch.

At Peterboro, Ont., Saturday, the dwelling of Alfred Willis burned, and three children perished.

The New York legislature formally asks the president to commute the punishment of Sergeant Mason.

The United States railway share trust company has been formed in London with a capital of £100,000.

Ed. Ludwick, formerly superintendent of the San Antonio gold and stock company, has become insane.

The creditors of Smith, Green, Vaughn & Co., Chicago, will take 35 cents on the dollar and "call it square."

Seventy more hands in the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass., struck Saturday. They will be paid and bounced.

The passenger rates war from Kansas City east has collapsed, the rival roads having reached an understanding.

The contract for iron stairs in the custom house at Washington has been awarded to McHose & Lyon, Dayton, O.

Sanford Abbott, of Belton, Tex., being crazed by the accidental death of his father a few days ago, shot his own brains out.

John R. Campbell, a prominent stock farmer living near Ypsilanti, Mich., was gored to death on the 20th inst by a vicious bull.

Dr. Pratt, of Minneapolis, has secured a verdict of $2,000 against the St. Paul Pioneer Press for alleged libel. The latter will appeal.

The unpleasantness between the iron and steel workers and the Bessemer steel company, at Homestead, Pa. has been amicably settled.

At Fort Leavenworth the stables of company G, seventh cavalry, and of battery F, second artillery, were burned, and nearly all the horses lost.

John Gallus was billed to hang Friday in Chicago, but the governor thought him an idiot, and commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

It is rumored in New York that the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad is about to pass into the hands of the Chicago & Rock Island company.

The U. S. steamer Tallapoosa fouled with the steamer Plymouth, Monday, at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, and sustained considerable damage.

Several of the Omaha strikers have sworn out a warrant for the arrest of the militiaman who shot and killed Armstrong, but thus far they have been unable to identify him.

A young man named McWilliams started for his claim near Grand Forks, during a recent blizzard, and the next day was found in the snow, frozen stiff. He leaves a widowed mother.

Advocate Gen. Swaim recommends a modification of the sentence of Sergeant Mason, on the ground that under the circumstances of the assault he couldn't have killed Guiteau anyway.

Bill Mills, a farmer near Lexington, Ky., ordered Riley Caldron never to appear again on his (Mills') premises. Caldron "appeared" next day, and Mill straightway killed him with a rifle.

Gen. Sturgis, it is reported, has asked for a court of inquiry. Prominent army officers in Washington say this is unwise, as the Guntown bungle is explainable only on the ground that Sturgis was drunk.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 15th inst., says: The steamer Red Cloud left St. Louis today for Benton, the first boat of the season, and probably will be the only one from St. Louis for the upper Missouri this spring.

CALAMITY JANE, who is now a distinguished citizen of Montana, is getting a good deal of newspaper notoriety just now. Jane will walk around and interview some of them some fine day, as she did in the Black Hills. Then they will all let her alone.

IMPERFECT PAGE

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TELEGRAPHIC

A Very Interesting Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Several records left by members of the Jeannette exploring party have been received by an American agent in Siberia and forwarded to the navy department. This record was found by a Yakutsk hunter and given to the agent at Belum:

Arctic exploring steamer, Jeannette. At hut on Lena delta, believed to be near Tcholhogoje, Thursday, 23d of September, 1881.—The following named persons, officers and crew of the Jeannette, reached this place yesterday afternoon on foot from the Arctic ocean.

[Signed.] GEO. DELONG, Commander of expedition, Lieutenant United States Navy.

Whoever finds this paper is requested to forward it to the secretary of the navy with a note of the time and place at which it was found. Lieut. Delong, P. A. Surgeon J. M. Ambler, J. J. Collins, W. F. Windsman, H. H. Euckson, A. Gartz, G. H. Boyd, N. Jareson, N. Dressle. H. H. Kersh, L. P. Noras, W. Lee. The Jeannette was crushed and sunk by ice on the 12th of June, 1882, in latitude 77 degrees, 15 minutes north, longitude 155 degrees. After having drifted twenty-two months in the packed ice of this ocean. The entire thirty-three persons, composing the officers and crew, dragged three boats and the provisions over the ice to latitude north 76 degrees, 38 minutes, longitude 150 degrees, 3 minutes, where we landed upon Bennett Island on the 29th of July. From thence we proceeded southward in the boat, sometimes dragging it over the ice until the 12th of September, when we reached Semonth Island about ninety miles northeast of the delta. We sailed from there in company on the 12th of September, but that night were separated in a gale of wind, and I have seen nothing of the two other boats or their people. They were divided as follows: Second cutter, Lieut. Chipp, M. Dunbar, A. Sullivan, W. L. Hornell, E. Star, H. D. Warner, A. P. Khune, P. Johnson,. First boat, P. A. Engineer M. Duville, Lieut. Danenhauer, M. Newcomb, J. Cole, S. H. Bartlett, H. Wilson, S. Louderbach, S. Mason, Chas. Longsing. My boat having weathered the gale, made land on the morning of the 16th inst.. and after trying to get in shore for two days, and being prevented by shoal water, we abandoned the boats and waded to the beach, carrying our provisions and records, at a point about twelve miles northeast of this place. We had all suffered somewhat from the cold, wet and exposure, and three of our men were badly lamed, but having only four dayt' provisions left we were forced to proceed southward. Monday, September 19th, we left a pile of our effects near the beach, erecting a long pole, where will be found everything valuable—the chronometer of the ship's log-book for two years, tents, etc., which we were absolutely unable to carry. It took up forty-eight hours to make these twelve miles owing to our disabled men, and these two huts seemed to me a good place to sleep. Last night we shot two reindeer which gives us an abundance of food for the present, and we have seen so many more that anxiety for the future is relieved. As soon as our three sick men can walk we shall resume our march for a settlement on the Lena river.

Saturday, September 24, at 8 a. m.—Our three lame men now being able we resume our journey, with two days' rations of deer meet and three pounds of tea.

[Signed.] GEO. W. DELONG, Lieut. Commanding.

Distributing Relief Supplie .

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The government steamer Gen. Barnard, which has been loading here with government rations this afternoon and to-night, will start down the river to-morrow. She will take one hundred and seventy-five thousand rations besides a large amount of food, clothing, etc., contributed by the people of this city. She will go direct to Memphis, where she will discharge the rations for northern Mississippi counties, and then proceed to Helena, where she will leave supplies for the state commission stationed there, and then go to Vicksburg. If she is not wanted for other service at the latter point she will return to St. Louis and take down another load of provisions. She will also have on board over 20,000 rations, which the officer in charge is instructed to dispense to any suffering people whom he may encounter on the way down. Five thousand rations will be left at New Madrid. Mo., for the sufferers at Meldon, Mo.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The river declined two inches to-day, and now marks thirty-five feet and two inches in the gauge. The government steamer C. D. Rease arrived to-day and will be provisioned to supply the destitute at points below. Mayor Benham, of St. Louis, will arrive to-morrow and have charge of the distribution. Lieut. Vedder left to-day to investigate the suffering at points below Vicksburg. Capt. Loud departs to-morrow on the same mission.

Reports from below are to the effect that the river is gradually falling from Memphis to Vicksburg. The Appeal's Helena special says the river has declined two and a quarter inches in the last twenty-nine hours.

ST. LOUIS. March 18.—A Helena depatch to the Globe-Democrat says; The tug Safford touched here at 3 p. m., to-day and remained but a few moments. Cries for ssistance are heard from every quarter. Every effort is being put forth by private citizens to render such relief as is in their power. The steady fall in the river has infused new life in o our people, and they are almost jubilant, but are provident for the future. The river has fallen two inches at this point. The Arkansas Midland train went through to Clarendon for the first time in nineteen days, running in a foot of water. Judge Mangum, the commissioner for Arkansas, who has established headquarters at Helena, says he has 25,000 people on his list now being fed by the government and on half rations at that. He says the number will now be much greater and that he can reach a much greater number from Helena than from any other point, that being about the center of the greatest suffering. He thinks the goverument will have to feed the people for a month. There is very great suffering in the region about Helena. Some of the people are subsisting on the carcasses of cattle which float down the river.

The Wailing of the Saints.

SAN LAKE, March 17.—The Deseret News says of the Edmunds bill:

It is regarded by the Mormon people as a scheme to place the control of the public affairs of Utah in the hands of the gentiles. not as an honest attempt to suppress polygamy. The only concern felt is with regard to the provisions, which will effect all classes alike rather than those which are ostensibly aimed at polygamy, for the former are a departure from the constitution and the purpose manifested to disregard its limitations in order to break down a religious organization argues an entirely new departure at no distant day from the principles upon which the safety of the government depends. The thing over which the the country has enraged itself will remain camparatively untouched, and while thosee who have been holding meetings and signing petitions had one thing in view, the framers of the Edmunds bill another. The public has been fooled, while the plotting politicians have succeeded in their endeavors; but though they have apparently gained a victory, time and the workings of the law will evolve troubles that they had not counted upon, and there is a power at work in Mormonism which they always leave out of their calculations. That power is beyond the control of congress and courts, and will in the future, as in the past, override everything that is done or attempted, so that it will redound to the benefit of the system and the good of its adherents.

A Condemned Murderer's Appeal.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 18.—The following letter from Frank Rumberger, one of the condemned murderers of Daniel Troutman, sentenced to be hung Friday next, has been received by Hoyt:

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 16.—To Gov. Hoyt—Sir: I know I have forfeited all my rights as a citizen of Pennsylvania but I have not lost my feelings as a man, and now write you in behalf of a man condemned to die for a crime in bloodshed of which I believe he is innocent. My conscience holds me guity of the death of Daniel Troutman. It is said in my bible that ten lives should be sacrificed for one. I therefore ask you to commute Henry Rumberger's sentence of death to imprisonment for life. I ask this in the name of justice, unprompted by any man, and I appeal to you as governor of this state to do this act that mercy may temper justice. (Signed) FRANK H. RUMBERGER.

The two condemned men are brothers.

A Black Hills Grazing Scheme.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 17.—A movement has been inaugurated by the cattle men and others of the Hills for opening a great Sioux reservation for stock grazing; cattlemen proposing to pay the Indians at the rate of 10 cents per head of stock. The reservation is one of the best for grazing in the west, of 45,000 square miles area, affording room for 1,000,000 head of stock. General Cook, agent at Rosebud, thinks arrangements could be easily effected. If the movement is successful, at least 300,000 head of cattle will be driven into Dakota this year. A committee was appointed to solicit the co-operation of the railroad companies and to negotiate a rental, if possible. It is believed there is sufficient authority in the statutes to enable the committee to deal directly with the Indians.

A Victory for the Division.

WASHINGTON March 17.—[Special]—The senate committee on territories to-day unanimously instructed Mr. Saunders to support the bill to admit the southern portion of Dakota into the union. The bill provides that a census of the population of southern Dakota shall be taken during the coming summer, and it is sufficient to entitle that part of the territory to a representative in congress it shall be admitted as a state. The present territorial government is to continue, and the territory remaining to be called North Dakota.

A Baseless Report.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Indian Agent Armstrong writes that all reports of a threatened war, or trouble at the Crow agency, Montana, are without foundation. He says as buffalo and other game are growing scarcer every year, and other natural sources of Indian supplies are being diminished, the Indians are not prepared to be ready to accommodate themselves to the novel. They cannot be expected to conform in a day. Armstrong adds: They should not be allowed to become too hungry, and should be treated with consideration.

A New Style of Game.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Capt. Bogardus, the well known shot, is in the city to try the "clay pigeon," an invention by the son of a former journalist, which is intended to take the place of the glass ball, which is Capt. Bogardus' own invention. He has made a match for the 5th of April for $500 a side, in which he will undertake to break 500 clay pigeons in thirty minutes. Capt. Bogardus announces his intention of abandoning the glass ball, and is of the opinion that large time sporting men will prefer the clay pigeon to the live bird for all matches.

A Florida Tragedy.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A special from Pensacola, Fla., says: At Tampa a young Englishman, C. D. Owens attacked a young lady with a knife and stabbed her nearly to death. He was captured and placed in jail, but within an hour was taken out by a mob and hanged to a tree in the court house yard, where the United States court was in session at the time. The judge and sheriff protested, and Lieut. Danes, of the third United States artillery, was ordered out to rescue the prisoner, but before he reached the spot arrived Owen was a dead man.

Hotel Fire at Fairbank.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.—[Special]—The Tribune's Fairbank special says: The Barron House, the principal hotel in this city, took fire from a defective chimney this afternoon. The building, which contained the postoffice, was burned, and also Hammett's photograph gallery. Two small buildings to the north were pulled down to stop the progress of the fire. Loss on the hotel building, $13,850; insurance on hotel furniture, $6,000; Hummett's insurance, $1,250. The contents of the postoffice were saved.

Insurance Companies Sued.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Isadore Levi, formerly a wholesale crockery dealer, burned out January 1, 1881, and arrested for arson and acquitted, entered a suit against various insurance companies for $100,000, on the ground that said companies instigated his arrest and prosecution to avoid the payment of insurance policies.

Thrifty Statesmen.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—Political circles are excited over the discovery that Clerks Vrooman and Johnson of the senate and assembly have drawn double pay for the 48 days during which the legislature was deadlocked. They have been drawing $42 per day each for a long period of alleged over-service.

A Celestial Messenger.

UTICA, N. Y., March 20.—A lunatic named Renshaw entered the office of Dr. Gray, at the Vale insane asylum, near this city, and shot him, though not fatally. Gray testified in the Guiteau trial. Renshaw thinks he is an ambassador from heaven, sent by Guiteau to kill Gray.

Trial of Crow Dog.

DEADWOOD, March 17.—Crow Dog was arraigned in the United States court to-day for the murder of the Brule Sioux chief, Spotted Tail, last August. He entered a plea of not guilty, and also that he was tried for the same offense in accordance with the laws of the Sioux Indians. The entire day was spent in procuring a jury.

A Mexican Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—A Tucson dispatch says: Senora advices state that the railroad track is laid within fifty miles of Magdeline, and the graders are within thirty-five miles. Manager Robinson expects the road to be constructed to the line by October 13.

Valuable Mail Matter Burned.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—The entire incoming eastern mail at the Madison postoffice, consisting of about 2,000 letters, was burned at an early hour this morning.

The Hawkeye Statesmen.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 17.—The legislature passed the joint resolution constituting a prohibition amendment, and adjourned sine die.

Capt. John Lemon.

The following sermon was evidently suggested by the paragraph which appeared in the river column of the TRIBUNE yesterday. The author is a particular friend of the hero of the article and what he says should be received in sincerity:

The incidents that go to make up the lives and characters of some of the most heroic souls, are sometimes almost hermetically sealed from the public view, while the every act and deed of some soulless Shylock is duly paraded before the public. The rescue of hundreds of lives through the heroism of an unassuming river man—without promise or hope of reward, sends a thrill of admiration even through the hearts of the most solid and indifferent. It is now almost thirty years ago since the beautiful little steamer Lowell was heavily freighted, at Wheeling, Virginia, for the Wabash river. Everything about the boat was life and bustle on her departure. Beautiful flags coquetted with the gentle breeze that rippled the waters of the Ohio and caused the wavelets to be crested with caps of snowy whiteness.

Hundreds of people en route to the far west crowded her cabins; men, women and children in happy expectancy of the homes they were to make in the then far away land. The hour of departure was sounded. The gay little steamer swung out from her moorings, and hundreds of joyous emigants waved farewells in sorrow and glee to parting friends. Thus her sailing out from the Wheeling harbor was under the most auspicious circumstances. After twilight came the darkness only of a clouded moon and the steamer paddled on her way and her happy passengers hunted their berths in confidence of safety for the night. Among those being off watch for the night was the mate and half the crew, and the eyes of more than one-half of these people were closed in deep to awaken amid the crashing timbers of a wreck, and to close their eyes again forever beneath the waves of the Ohio. She was struck amidship by another steamer and sunk. At the instant of the crash John Lemon, a strong, active young man, the mate of the vessel, sprang from his berth and wrenched from its hinges the door of his room, and succeeded in reaching the hurricane roof, and there, with great presence of mind and bravery he kicked an aperture through the skylight of the sinking steamer and rescued some sixty men, women and children from a watery grave. The ice of thirty winters has choked the river since that fateful night, and the balmy springtime has come to blossom the trees and kiss the fragrant flowers, but the heroic heart of Capt. John Lemon heaves and swells, and manhood's tears glisten in his eyes when he hears the story of that terrible night.

He was the man who jerked all those women and children through the skylight. And now the old hero is sailing close to the verge of another wreck, and it is strange to know that a man who was able to save so many lives under such appalling circumstances is not able to steer his own little barque clear of the maelstrom which endangers every man's life. The old captain is here, and the writer trusts that some of the boat-owners on the upper Missouri river may find it convenient to utilize him during the coming season.

A Big Stock Ranch.

The Fort Benton Record of recent date says that the Northwestern Cattle company has a range of about 100,000 acres on High river, forty-five miles north of Macleod. The company has a capital stock of $150,000. The incorporators are Sir Hugh Allen, Andrew Allan, T. D. Milleum, Charles Stinson and F. S. Stinson, all Canadian gentlemen of great wealth. They will engage not only in cattle raising, but also in breeding horses, sheep and other stock. The head office will be in Montreal. F. Stinson, manager, in an interview with a reporter of the Toronto Mail, states the following in reference to what his and other similar companies will do toward stocking their ranges the coming summer. A large portion of the cattle will come from Montana. "When Mr. Stinson left there were about 700 head, and there were about 3,000 expected in from Montana, and 1,000 from British Columbia. The latter were to be driven over the Rockies through the Kootenay Pass. Of the British Columbia cattle Mr. Stinson has the very highest opinion. He says that on the whole they are finer and better than the ordinary run of Canadian cattle. The present lot are all young steers, though those at the ranch when he left and those coming in from Montana are chiefly young heifers and cows. With the herd there are a number of thoroughbre bulls of the Hereford and Polled Angus breeds, taken out from Canada. In addition to cattle raising it is the intention of the company to take out shortly a large lot of carefully selected mares and stallions, the country being in every way suitable for the purpose of horse-breeding. In addition to the Northwest Cattle company, in the same district, the Cochrane company will shortly have on their ranch 8,000 head, and the Windar company 1,500 head. Capt. Stewart is putting on 3,000 head of cattle and 400 horses, and a Nova Scotia company 3,000 head."

Garfield and Rosecranz.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston Journal says:

During the canvass in California, General Garfield being the republican candidate for the presidency, and Gen Rosencranz being the democratic candidate for congress, the latter admitted their confidential relations during the war, but was very severe in his denunciations of his old chief of staff in later years, saying substantially that many a man who was loyal and brave in the field had since done things that qualified him for the penitentiary. In this campaign the celebrated Morey letter was effectually used by Gen. Rosencraz, who was enabled by it to defeat his opponent, Horace Davis. When Gen. Garfield came here after his election he met Mrs. Davis at a dinner party, and said to her: "My dear Mrs. Davis, I can not express to you my deep regret that the shaft that was aimed at me hit your husband." Gen. Rosecranz about that time wrote a friendly letter to Garfield in which he took occasion to recall their old army intimacy. Gen. Garfield acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and enclosed a newspaper report of the speech above referred to, adding: "While this language remains uncontradicted over your signature our old relations of friendship can never be resumed." After his inauguration Gen. Garfield mentioned four names (one of which was Rosencranz) to an Ohio personal and political friend as "men to be hated by the administration," adding: "Won't you help me hate them?" A statement that Gen, Garfield could have secured the nomination of Gen. Rosencranz as vice-president in 1864, had not Secretary Stanton suppressed his telegraphic dispatches, is incorrect. Secretary Seward planned the substitution of Andrew Johnson for Hannibal Hamlin, and it was only on representations that this would develop union sentiment at the south that Mr. Hamlin's friends consented to the transfer.

It's Not So.

A few days ago the TRIBUNE, on what it regarded as reliable authority, made a pleasant announcement of E. K. Weeks' troubles. It seems there was something out of joint in the announcement at least. The following card from the victim explains everything:

I learn by your paper of to-day that I brought back one of Indianapolis' fairest daughters with me, or in other words that I am married. I am surprised to know this. I have been struggling for some time past to remain single, and to the best of my knowledge and belief am still at large. My friends here were determined I should come back married, and announced the fact before my return. I shall soon be compelled to believe I am corralled by a "fairest daughter" from somewhere. I sometimes "feel that way," and think perhaps I had better give up the struggle. But have about decided to wait for a Glendive heiress. Very truly yours,

E. K. WEEKS.

Glendive, March 15.

Extensive Real Estate Transfers.

Nearly everyone in this vicinity is familiar with the circumstances surrounding the long contest of the Mason claim lying west of Bismarck, between the city and the river. The contestants were Messrs. Jacoby, Mason and Hannafin. Monday all the contesting parties were bought off by Alex. McKenzie and J. K. Wetherby for $13,000 cash. Jacoby gets $4,000, Mason, $4,000; Hannafin, $2,500; court expenses tha balance. The land is a valuable tract, lots adjoining on the east now selling for $200 each. This is one of the heaviest transfers of real estate made in Bismarck for several weeks.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 3, 1882.

Complaint has been entered at this office by Ethan A. Dawson, against William Lamb for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 100, dated may 1st, 1882, upon the n. w. ¼ sec. 26, tp. 138, r. 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: contestant alleging that said William Lamb has failed to comply with the requirements of timber culture law in not breaking five acres during the first year and in cultivating the same and breaking five acres more during the second year. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

J. A. REA, Register.

40-44

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that anyone will suffer from the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood, when Scovill's Sarsarparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is indeed a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has proven itself to be the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, syphilitic disorders, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria; all nervous disorders and debility, bilious complaints and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, skin, etc. It corrects indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health renewer, for it acts like a charm, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the natural vigor of the brain and nervous system.

42nd

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In the City of Louisville, on

Friday, March 31st, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly [Sundays excepted] under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st endered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal,

2d—It's drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MARCH DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes 50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes 20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices 10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 ea,	Approximation Prizes,		$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea.	"	"	1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea,	"	"	900
1,960 Prizes,			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WATER WORKS.

An Ordinance Passes the Council that Insures a Thorough System to Bismarck.

The Franchise Granted to the Bismarck Artesian Well and Water Works Company.

Important and Extensive Transactions in Real Estate Lying West of Bismarck.

Wetherby & McKenzie Purchase the Property of the Contesting Claimants for $13,000.

Horse Stealing at Glendive—Bismarck's Moral Standing and How to Make it Better.

The common council of the city of Bismarck met Saturday evening, March 18th, pursuant to call of Mayor Thurston. Present Aldermen Berkleman, Halloran, McDonald, Woods, Bogue and Griffin His honor, Mayor Thurston in the chair. Clerk Reed being absent, Alderman Woods was chosen clerk pro. tem. The object of the meeting was then stated. It was for the purpose of considering an ordinance in relation to water works.

Moved by Alderman McDonald that the rules be suspended, that the ordinance might be read and put upon its passage. Seconded by Alderman Halloran and carried

It was then moved and carried that the ordinance be read by the clerk pro tem.

The ordinance was so read and the aldermen listened to remarks by Mr. E H. Bly, explaining the intentions of the Bismarck Artesian Well and Water Works company in relation to the enterprise, after which it was carried that the ordinance be referred to the committee on water works.

Moved and carried that the council adjourn till two o'clock p. m. Monday, March 20

Above proceedings were signed by R B Thurston, mayor, and Wm. Woods, clerk pro tem

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Aldermen Berkleman, McDonald, Woods, Bogue and Griffin. The mayor being absent, it was moved and carried by a majority vote of all the aldermen elected that Alderman Berkleman be elected mayor pro tem.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and approved, Mayor Pro Tem Berkleman directed that the ordinance should again be read.

The ordinance was read by the clerk pro tem together with the report of the water works committee

The report of said committee was adopted and it was moved by Alderman McDonald that the ordinance be read a third time and put upon its passage. The motion was seconded by Alderman Bogue and in due form carried

Moved by Alderman McDonald and seconded by Alderman Woods that the ordinance pass Carried.

Question by the mayor pro tem. "Shall this ordinance pass?" Yeas—McDonald, Woods, Griffin and Bogue. Nays—none

Moved and carried that the council adjourn this o'clock, Monday evening, March 20, for the purpose of approving the minutes of this meeting.

Signed by Wm Woods, clerk pro. tem and approved by Wm. Berkleman, mayor pro. tem.

EVENING SESSION.

The council met pursuant to adjournment, Mayor Pro. Tem Berkleman in the chair Present—Aldermen Berkleman, McDonald, Woods, Bogue and Griffin

Moved, seconded and carried that the proceedings of the last meeting be read.

The proceedings were read and on motion approved

The council then adjourned sine die.

Signed by Wm. Woods, clerk pro tem. and Wm Berkleman, mayor pro tem.

THE ORDINANCE.

An ordinance relating to the granting of franchise and privileges to the Bismarck Artesian Well and Water Works company.

The city council of the city of Bismarck do ordain:

SECTION 1. There is hereby granted to the Bismarck Artesian Well and Water Works company the exclusive right, privilege and authority to construct, maintain and operate a general system of water works in the city of Bismarck, including the right to put in and lay water mains and pipes through the streets, alleys, and other public grounds of the city and to make all the necessary excavations, filling, etc., for that purpose, and to do all things necessary to construct, maintain and operate water works in said city for the purpose of supplying water to the city of Bismarck, the citizens thereof, and others; all the charge and expense thereof to be borne by the said company.

SEC. 2. The period for which the franchise and privileges herein granted is ninety nine years, provided, however, said water works shall be commenced within ninety days, and completed and in operation within three years from the date hereof, with suitable pipes and mains at least five thousand feet in length, with pipes the full length of Main and Meigs streets, between First and Seventh streets inclusive, not less than six inches in diameter, and pipes on all other streets, between said First and Seventh streets, not less than four inches in diameter: the said company to construct a similar character, kind and quality of mains and pipes within the other imits of said city and all its additions upon the recommendation and request of the common council of said city whenever said city shall guarantee to said company the sum of not less than ten per cent. interest per annum upon the actual amount which said company shall expend in constructing said mains and pipes outside of the blocks embraced between the said First and Seventh streets inclusive, as well as in the additions to the said city of Bismarck now made and platted or hereafter to be made and platted.

SEC. 3. The Bismarck Artesian Well and Water Works company, in consideration of the privileges and rights hereby granted, shall put in, construct, and maintain at their expense, hydrants, or fire plugs for the use of the city of Bismarck, in case of fire only, to be put in at such places as the city council may designate where water mains have been or are about to be laid; not less than ten to be ready for use at the completion of said water works, which number the city hereby agrees to take, for which use it is to pay said company the sum of one hundred dollars for each hydrant or fire plug put in and erected per year, to be paid one-half semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of e ch year after the same is completed and in operation, and the said city may order additional hydrants or fire plugs at any time to be put in and erected at such places as the city council may designate where water mains have been or are about to be laid, the said company to have the same rate of compensation, and to be paid at the time and in the manner heretofore provided; and provided that the sum of five mills per gallon shall be the maximum price which said company shall be permitted to charge to persons, firms, corporations or companies, other than said city, to whose property or premises said company shall or may supply water. Provided, however, that in case the said company shall neglect to commence substantial work upon said water works within ninety days, or shall neglect to complete the same within three years from the date hereof, such neglect shall work a complete forfeiture of the franchise and privileges hereinbefore granted.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

WM. BERKLEMAN, Mayor pro tem.
Attest: Wm. Woods, City Clerk pro tem.

Horse Stealing at Glendive.

Indian horse thieves are still among the objects of interest in the Yellowstone valley. The Glendive Times of the 16th inst, give the following account of the work of one of these inhabitants:

One day last week quite an excitement was raised by the report that an Indian horse thief was corraled in a bunch of willows about eight miles from town. A party of citizens at once organized and started for the spot, but ere they reached there the "bird" had flown. It seems that the night previous three head of stock were taken from Ed. Moran and one belonging to Vic Smith. He, with others were in search of them when they came upon this Indian making away with what he could of Comford's herd. He had taken two and left them under the river bank while he went back for more. It was there that he was discovered. He made hasty tracks across the river, followed by a volley which unfortunately missed. He escaped owing to the fact that the ponies were not shod, which prevented them from running across the river. The next day Ed. Moran, J. Costello and a third party took the trail of the stolen stock and started in pursuit. It is to be hoped that they overtake the thief or thieves, as this horse stealing is becoming decidedly monotonous and unprofitable to the citizens, and if they catch the thief they are just the boys to pull him in.

New Railroads.

A recent Sioux City dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "Reliable information has been received that the Iowa railroad land company will this season build from Sioux City west to Correctionville, a distance of 45 miles, and a line from Ida Grove seven miles to connect with the one first mentioned. These are, in fact, extensions of the Maple Valley system of the Chicago and Northwestern, and will be operated by that company. Correctionville is forty miles east of Sioux City.

Gen. S. S. Merrill, manager of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, told a contractor that his company will build this season from a point on the new Council Bluffs line, about sixty five miles east of that city, a road to Sioux City, a distance of about ninety miles. This is one link of the system that will extend via Yankton and Mitchell to Jamestown on the North Pacific railway. Gen. Merrill is not responsible for the last statement, but it also comes from a good source."

Something New.

The Yankton Press gives us some information about Mouse River that is new, and as ex-Major Hackett is now in that country, and also as the entire country is waiting for information from that region, the TRIBUNE reproduces it:

"The Mouse River region of northern Dakota is attracting the attention of land seekers, and the prospect is that this hitherto unoccupied region will soon be taken by settlers. Mouse River has its rise in the British dominion and flows southward in Dakota, through Renville and Stevens counties into McHenry county, where it takes an abrupt turn and flows northward through Bottineau county and re-enters British country. Its valley is wide and productive and abounds in timber. Coal is found, and the existence of minerals is suspected. It is probable that a railroad will soon be built into the region."

A New Richmond in the Field.

Fred T. Evans, who has been the chief freighter from the Missouri river to the Black Hills, has deviated from his old paths and gone into Montana, much to the discomfiture of old Montana freight bosses. Regarding the bid for that territory the Pioneer Press says: "Wagon transportation on a route in Montana over which 4,262,983 pounds of freight were carried during the season of 1881. The greater part of this was transported at $1.48 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. In bidding for this contract Mr. Evans, who seems to be the successful man, has taken a new departure, his operations hitherto having been confined to Dakota. His appearance in the field was evidently a surprise to the Montana folks, who have for years managed to keep the business in the family. In fact he was entirely ignored by the Montana combination, and is likely to be considered somewhat in the light of a trespasser in that territory. There was a general understanding that the rates this year would be higher because of the probable decrease in the amount of freight to be transported, but a glance at the abstract will show that the combination had set their figures far in excess of those that will probably be made the basis of an award."

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DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

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☞ When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

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27-27.

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Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

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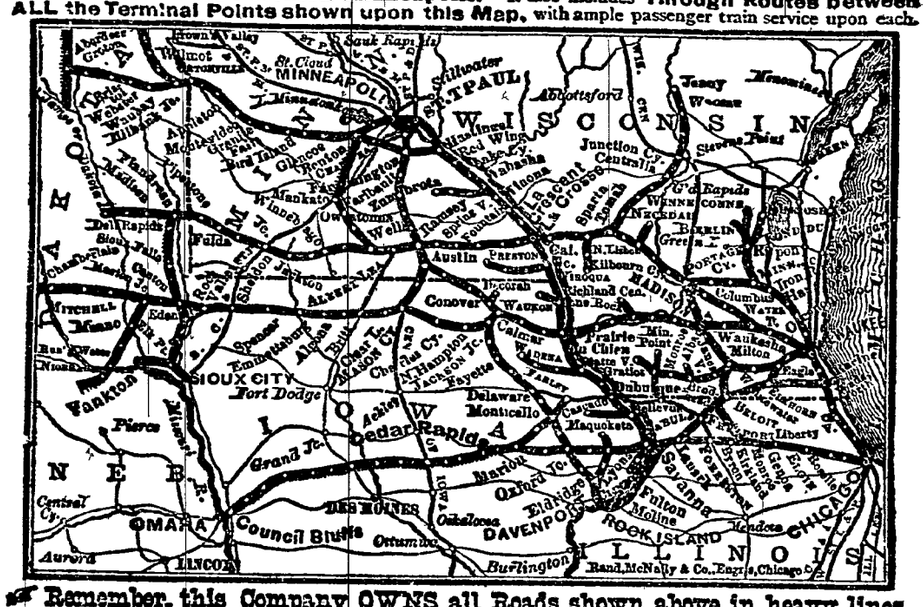

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It runs its own MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS upon all Through Trains, and its own PARLOR CARS—the finest in the world.

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While it connects the prominent Business Centres of the Northwest, it has also upon its lines more Health and Pleasure Resorts and greater Scenic Attractions than any other system of roads upon the continent.

Its Magnificent New Union Depot, on Madison, Canal and Adams Streets, Chicago, is the most elegant and commodius Passenger Station in the United States.

It is conceded by the Traveling Public, to be in all things, THE LEADING LINE.

H. H. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agt. J. H. PAGE, Ass't Gen'l Pass Agt

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
—In CONVENIENCE,—
DURABILITY, ECONOMY,
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GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
BUY THE BEST!
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS everywhere

S. Sunderland,

Buffalo, Elk, Deer and Antelope heads bought and sold.

Taxidermist.

Heads or whole Carcasses mounted in the most scientific manner.

Corner Main and Third Streets.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana Territory, and to me directed and delivered. I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November. A D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackel, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States.

ALEX. C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated. Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.
D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.
Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of

ALEX C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.
By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of

ALEX C. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana.
By Deputy Marshal Ayott.
December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.
By A. P. Avott, United States deputy marshal

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by

A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.
January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m.

ALEX. BOTKIN,
U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.
By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.
Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until April 3d, at 10 a. m., 1882, by order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana territory. By

A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.
Dated. Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 8, 1882. 46-43

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth C Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof, eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars ($1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven and 80-100 dollars ($1,477 80-100) as principal and interest on said note, and thirty and seventy-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house, in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursments of sale.

WM. W. MCNAIR,
Mortgagee.

Dated March 8th, 1882.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. 40-46

Seeds

We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years experience as PRACTICAL MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as to enable us to judge not only what are the best kinds for Fruit, Flower or Vegetable crops (whether for Private or Commercial Gardening), but also to thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames in Jersey City, are the largest in America, covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of seventy men throughout the year.

☞ We send our Illustrated Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," on application FREE.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Plants

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE METROPOLIS

The weather moderated again last night and now we know the backbone of old boreas is dislocated. Two to one bets on this proposition go.

Mr. Anderson, the man who escaped the Fargo land sharks and arrived here last week, has found just the land he wants, in the Painted Woods country. He leaves for Missouri this morning io get his family, stock, etc.

The business men of Bismarck are now united to a man in the matter of public improvements and boom. The water works scheme is only one of the many important enterprises that are certain to come in the next six months.

The fame of this region is extending over the rocky range into Oregon. A Mr. Dickey is at the Merchants with his family. He came from that district bound to settle here. No more could be said in favor of this country in a great big book.

The new reading room will be opened on next Tuesday evening. The ladies having the room in charge will give an entertainment upon that occasion, consisting of select readings, music, tableaux, closing with an elaborate supper as the grand finale.

Shade trees will not grow without water. In five years from the time of the completion of water works, every street in Bismarck will be lined with trees. Trees grow naturally in this soil but they need some protection, even as a babe needs careful nursing in its tender years.

About fifty kickers were loose in the city yesterday. They belonged to Clark & Winston, and are en route to the end of the track. A finer lot of mules was never seen together in any country. They escaped from the men who were reloading them in cars, and took a spin through town.

An exchange calls attention to the latest game out, called "The Printer's Delight." It is played thus: Take a sheet of writing paper, write your name thereon, fold it around a bank note large enough to pay all arrearages and a year in advance for your newspaper, and then forward it to the proprietor. It's a great game, and requires great patience on the part of the editor.

The TRIBUNE would be pleased to hear from the Fort Lincoln Vennor. It would like to know what he thinks of the weather now. It is evident that the weather has got away with him this time; but then, notwithstanding he is the grandfather in the matter of residence in this region of the oldest old inhabitant, the weather is older than he is and ought to get away with him now and then.

A riderless saddle horse went up Main street yesterday afternoon "lickety-split" with a long stick of timber attached to his tie strap. The timber rode on the frightened animal's heels in a very agitated manner, and those who witnessed the scene expected every moment to see the horse fall with a broken leg, but he succeeded in freeing himself from the object of his fright without serious injury.

If you are a voter in Burleigh county it is better your name should appear on the registry list, as the mayor and council have decided that it should be. All cities with over 3,000 inhabitants are compelled to enforce the registry law by act of the legislature. If the law is not enforced here it will be a confession that Bismarck has not 3,000 people. Who wants to belittle the city's greatness? Echo searches the recesses of every by-way and brings back the answer, "no one."

Competing Routes.

At a meeting of several business men in this city last Tuesday, Capt. J. C. Barr and Asa Fisher were chosen a committee to negotiate for the purchase of a steamboat to run on the Missouri river from Pierre to Bismarck connecting at former point with Northwestern road. This will give Bismarck most advantageous freight rates.

Ever on the Alert.

As usual, in any emergency, Supt. Taylor of the Missouri division was equal to the occasion last Tuesday. As soon as he heard of the wreck he arranged for a pile driver to go immediately to the scene and with all the physicians in Mandan, he himself started with an extra train, arriving at the wreck about 11 o'clock. Mr. Taylor has more than once shown his efficiency as a humanitarian as well as a "snow-bucker."

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bismarck Water Works company will be held this evening at the law office of Flannery & Wetherby. A full attendance should be present as important business is to be transacted. Every stockholder is entitled to as many votes as the number of shares he owns, provided his assessments are paid. The assessments which the secretary will collect to-day is 25 per cent. No stock will be issued after to-day, unless the company should increase their capital stock.

A Proposed Big Race.

The friends of Bismarck's equestrienne intend to challenge the lady who occupies this distinction in Mandan to a five-mile race, the contest to take place in Bismarck between this date and the 4th of July the stakes to be for $500 a side. Now if our Mandan friends have a lady who can run a horse, or five horses, faster for a distance of five miles let them put up. No doubt they would like to have our citizens' money, and they can have it if their rider can get there first. Put up or shut up.

Return of Sig Hanauer and Bride.

Sig Hanauer and bride returned last evening and are stopping at the Sheridan. Notwithstanding the lateness of the train many of the personal friends of the groom, and his brother Joe from Mandan, were there to welcome him and his bride. It was a very enjoyable reception to all parties. Jake, another brother of Sig, had prepared a surprise for the happy couple by decorating their rooms at the Sheridan with plants in bloom, and other ornaments.

The Bismarck Bridge.

Chief Engineer Morison, of the Bismarck bridge, arrived from New York yesterday. He expresses himself as well pleased with the progress of the work and the indications now are that trains can cross by next October. Mr. Morison is a practical engineer, having had much experience, especially along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, in the construction of bridges, levees and dikes. He says Bismarck will have a permanent river landing just below the bridge that can be made the best on the river. The railroad in rip-rapping the bank with several thousand car loads of stone above the east pier at the edge of the water have made a permanent channel below for all time. The dyke constructed on the west side of the river will insure a good channel and no sand bars on the Bismarck side. Permanent ways and docks can now be put in for the use of steamboats in winter.

Spring has Come to Stay.

Bismarck is again assuming her booming features which she laid off during the three days' blizzard. During the storm business was stagnated, communication cut off and everyone depressed, but now that old boreas has gone out of the country for the season and the smiling maiden has returned to reign everyone is as radiant as the solid sunlight that is streaming over us. The many enterprises which had been rendered dormant are again attracting the attention of our boomers. The city granger is hustling around with a far-away look in his eye—viewing the rural horizon for the jumper who will now be in order. The steamboatmen are confidently expecting the wild geese and the consequent opening of the river navigation, when once more they may walk the decks of the trim clippers cutting their way through the turbid bosom of the Big Muddy. In short spring has come to stay this time.

A New Market for Our Wheat.

The farmers and wheat growers in the region tributary to the Bismarck local market have perhaps never given the new grain market recently established at St. Louis the consideration it is entitled to. This market is already buying for home consumption, and foreign shipment by way of the Mississippi river and the jetties, large quantities of California wheat, also corn from that state is being bought by the grain dealers of that city. Three car-loads of wheat, the first of a lot of 100,000 bushels, were received there a few days ago. Nearly 500,000 bushels of corn and over 350,000 bushels of wheat have left that point for exportation via New Orleans since the first of the present month. The advantages of the wheat growers in the Bismarck country will be in the water transportation they will be afforded to that market. The steamers running in the upper Missouri river will go south every fall with cargoes of wheat, instead of remaining here during the winter season, and very heap transportation during the spring and June freshets by the barge system will be further advantages. The wheat growers about Fargo will never enjoy the great privilege of such a water course.

Artesian Well News.

At the present date the citizens of Bismarck are interested in artesian wells, and whatever features such wells present are matters of concern to them In this connection the TRIBUNE quotes the subjoined paragraph from the Fargo Republican of the 18th inst:

Superintendent Hobart has a flask of water from the well which the North Pacific is boring at Tower City. It was taken from a vein struck at a depth of 620 feet, and has the appearance of being strongly impregnated with magnesia Wishing to know what the water contains, but having, apparently, little confidence in chemical analyses, Mr. Hobart is offering a premium to anyone who will imbibe a sufficient quantity of it to test its mineral ingredients. He thinks that, if the human boiler can stand it, there will be no danger of its corroding sheet iron.

Mr. Swan who put down the well at Aberdeen, where he obtained a superior quality of water, will bore the Bismarck well.

Attempted Suicide.

In stating the case of Tom McDonough, a steamboat steward, who was found near the levee Tuesday night with his throat horribly gashed, the TRIBUNE gave the statement of the sufferer, which was to the effect that he had been waylaid on the railroad track between this city and the river bridge by three men, one of whom attacked him with a knife, gashing his throat in a ghastly manner. The principal cut extended from about an inch below the lobe of the right ear past the point of the chin, being over five inches in length, laying bare the carotid artery, whose every throb was plainly to be seen. There were three lesser cuts. Upon investigation yesterday by by Sheriff McKenzie and A. L. Jewell, an attache of the TRIBUNE, it was ascertained that the poor fellow, in a fit of remorse and delirium, attempted suicide. On reaching a point where the attack was alleged to have been made, the tracks of a single man were discovered on the other side of the second trestle works on the north track leading to the bridge. He entered an excavation in that vicinity and apparently laid down and proceeded to put a quietus to his earth born turbulance with the little blade of a small pocket knife. The instrument was found a few feet from where he had been haggling at his throat. The blade was so dull that it must have required a good deal of physical strength in accomplishing as much as he did. The victim who has been indulging too freely, it is said attempted to take a dose of poison early in the evening, in a saloon in this city. At last accounts he was resting easy, and it is thought will be able to ship on some one of the first boats up the river.

Geo. M. Cross' Visit.

Geo. M. Cross, general superintendent of transportation on the North Pacific railroad was in the city last night. Upon learning of the accident Wednesday morning he made arrangements to visit the scene of the disaster, and in a special coach made the run from St. Paul to Bismarck in less than twenty hours. Mr. Cross is a man of affairs, a pleasant, unassuming gentleman withal, and seems to be just the man for the place he occupies. An hour after reaching Mandan he had effected a settlement with the twenty-three victims of the wreck, and had their signatures to a document releasing the company from only such obligations as he suggested, which are very favorable to his company, and also to the injured men. The conditions of the agreement are that the company will give the men every attention, pay all the bills incurred, restore the personal effects they lost and furnish them such employment as they are able to perform upon recovering from their injuries. Nothing could be more favorable to the company, and it insures the men a life situation at such work as they have hitherto done and are willing to do the remainder of their days of toil, which ought to satisfy any man.

Mr. Cross returns to St. Paul this morning by his special coach. When the Associated Press telegrams were explained to him he was of the opinion that the Mandan Pioneer man was altogether too willing to serve his master to ever be of any service to the master of the Mandan man.

First Loves.

A long story in one of the papers is headed "Her First Love" We have no time to read long stories, but if it was really and truly her first love it is safe to say he got away. It takes a practical hand to know just when to reel in, pay out more line, and "play" him till he can be landed and put in he basket. It can't be done by a girl with her first love, becausse of the excitement when she first feels there is one nibbling, causing her to shut both eyes, pull for dear life and throw him fifteen feet into the air, so when the hook drops out of his mouth, he falls "slap" into the water and scuds under some old root. The desert of life is strewn all over with the bleaching bones of first loves, who have had their jaws torn off so they could not masticate their food.—Peck's Sun.

THEY have had some weather down in Southern Dakota recently. The Chamberlain Register of the 16th says: "During the storm of last week one of the stage drivers between Rosebud and Rosebud agency got lost in the storm and wandered about on the prairie toward Yankton for three days and nights. The horses gave out and he was compelled to leave them, take the mail and go on foot. He became so tired and worn out that he left the mail on the prairie and started on. He was found by some cowboys, who took him to Niobrara. Neither the mail nor the horses have been found."

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York city. 23-52

Carpenter & Cary,

Land Agents

N. P. R. R. CO.,

Mandan, D. T

Town Lots in all parts of Mandan. Desirable lots in the N. P. addition to Mandan. If you want to buy or sell, call on

Carpenter & Cary.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 22, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., April 30, 1882, viz.:

Hugh McGavey,

D. S. No. 170, filed June 19, 1878, alleging settlement same day for the north-east quarter section 6, township 137 north, range 79 west, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: John Valdron, Frank Donnelly, Daniel Manning and Charles A. Galloway, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice Bismarck.

42-46 JOHN A. REA, Register.

DO YOU WANT

A FARM?

320 acres seven miles east of Bismarck, four miles west of Clarke and two miles from railroad; 150 acres ready for wheat this spring; machinery and seed wheat on the ground; good water, house and two stables; ten acres of growing trees; best bargain out doors. Price $2,500; worth, $5,000. Open only until March 18.

160 acres two miles from Bismarck; 100 acres ready for crop; good house and water; $2,700; soil four to ten feet deep.

Tree Claim For Sale

Tree claim near railroad with ten acres of growing trees. Price $500; worth $1,000.

Homestead For Sale.

Homestead in sight of Bismarck and only seven miles distant; settled country in every direction; five acres broken. Price $200.

Farm adjoining city of Bismarck, 320 acres; partially broken; soon will be an addition and sell for $50 a lot—20 lots to the acre. Think of it! And you can get this land, if you call for it within twenty days, for $25 per acre.

If you want to double your money before you know it, make our acquaintance.

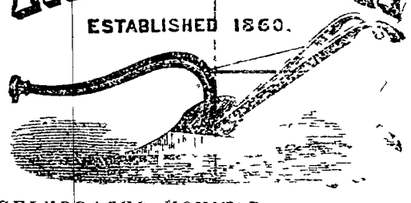
If you have a piece of property that you want to sell, consult us for we can get you a buyer.

If you have a piece of property that you want to lease, call on us for we can find you a good tenant.

HANSCOM, JEWELL & CO.,
Tribune Building, Bismarck.

THE MONITOR PLOW WORKS,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MONITOR
ESTABLISHED 1860.



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Plows, Breakers, Sulky Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators.

Having had twenty one years' experience in making Plows and Breakers for the Northwest, and built up a trade second to none in rapid and substantial growth, we now take pleasure in announcing that we are greatly enlarging our capacity for 1882, and making substantial improvements in our facilities for supplying the best of goods at the lowest possible prices

The Monitor Plow! We use only Solid Steel for Shares and Moldboards. No iron back or iron center steel in ours The only iron being that in grinding and polishing there is very little Steel left and plows cannot be durable

THE MONITOR IS THE LIGHTEST DRAFT, SCOURS BEST, TURNS BEST, and is stronger and more durable than any other plow made

THE MONITOR HAY RAKE—Double cast, oil tempered teeth, adjustable lever, the largest and best wheels in use, best made and best finished rakes.

W. B. JACKSON, Secretary Monitor Plow Works, Minneapolis, Minn.

G. H. Fairchild, Pres't. W. A. Dillon, Cash'r.
Asa Fisher, Vice Pres't. F. W. McKinney, Ass't Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK,

BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA

Capital, - - - - - - $50,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 5,000

DIRECTORS:

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ASA FISHER. DAN EISENBERG.

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American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York.
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Exchange on all the Principal Cities of Europe. Collections Receive Prompt Attention. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ANY BUSINESS IN OUR LINE.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, Dakota, March 20, 1882

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 a. m., Friday, April 28, 1882, viz.:

Isabella Philleo

widow of Hart B. Philleo, H. E. No 204, made September 21, 1880, for the south-west quarter of section 32, township 140 north, range 72 west, and names the following as her witnesses, viz.: A. A. Brundage, J. A. Coulter and Ed. Cronkheit, all of Kidder county, D. T., postoffice Dawson 42-46 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., March 17, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Jacob C. Peterson against Michael Leo for abandoning his homestead entry No 221, dated November 15, 1880, upon the north-west quarter of section 22, township 138 north, range 79 west, in Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of May, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
W42-46 EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver

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